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THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1941

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STRENUOUS FIGHTING STILL

GOING ON IN CRETE

Widespread Parachute Troop Landings Continue

SUDA BAY — SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION OF GREECE ONE OF BRITAIN'S MOST IMPORTANT NAVAL BASES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN — AND MELEMI — SITE OF AN IMPORTANT AIR FIELD — WERE THE FIRST PLACES WHERE GERMAN PARATROOPS LANDED ON CRETE AT 2 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING ON TUESDAY, ACCORDING TO MILITARY CIRCLES IN CAIRO YESTERDAY.

The landings were followed by a day of intense bombing and ground strafing, and later other fairly widespread landings were made at Canea and Heraklion, as well as on the peninsula north of Suda Bay.

By 6.30 a.m. on Tuesday there was fairly continuous ground strafing and bombing, and later on the same day more troops landed in the same fashion at Heraklion and Retimo.

Military circles in Cairo said that fairly strenuous fighting was still going on.

THE SITUATION IS RATHER CONFUSED, OWING TO THE FACT THAT A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PARACHUTISTS ARE REPORTED TO BE WEAR- IN NEW ZEALAND BATTLE- DRESS.

There is no information in Cairo about happenings yesterday.

An official G.H.Q. communique in Cairo declares: "Throughout Tuesday the island of Crete was subjected to a series of intensive air attacks in the intervals of which fresh waves of German parachute and air-borne troops landed at various points.

"Heavy fighting continued during the day in which the enemy sustained serious losses, while ours were comparatively light.

Cairo Communique

"AT ONE POINT A GERMAN DETACHMENT WHICH SUCCEEDED IN PENETRATING INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF CANEA WAS QUICKLY SUR- ROUNDED AND ACCOUNTED FOR.

"Operations are continuing." — Reuter.

that this proposal was made "just when we are getting on top of Germany."

MR. ATTLEE: "IT IS NOT PRACTICABLE TO THINK YOU CAN COME TO ANY AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY." — Reuter.

One Of Biggest Battles Of The War

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the battle now being fought in Crete was one of the biggest of the present war.

He added that we are showing in Crete that when British soldiers meet the Germans on equal ground there is no doubt on which man to put your money—it is the British. — Reuter.

WOMEN'S NIGHT OUT

In protest against the arrest of some 50 of their nightsoil demonstrator colleagues, 30 women squatted outside the General Post Office Building yesterday morning and passed the whole afternoon and night on the pavement.

Questioned by the "China Mail" the women declared their intention to remain there until the police release their colleagues.

It is officially learned, however, that 45 women have been released on bail and only one is detained, being unable to raise the necessary bail.

This morning the squatters were still outside the G.P.O.

AMERICANS ORDERED OUT OF PARIS

Germany has requested the United States Government to withdraw its entire diplomatic corps from Paris, according to an announcement by the State Department in Washington yesterday.

Berlin indicated the step was taken because Paris is now considered a zone of extended operations.

It is understood the German Government is giving the same notice to other Governments. The notice does not apply to Vichy. — Reuter.

INCOME TAX IN F.M.S.

Income tax in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States was the subject of questions in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Under-Secretary for Colonies, Mr. Hall, replied, giving details adding appreciation of the very substantial war contributions as well as greatly increased provision for local defence expenditure.

Mr. Parker (Labour) asked whether there was any reason why income tax should not be raised to the same rate as in Britain.

Mr. Hall stated that in one of the territories no income tax had ever before been levied and in the other none was levied between 1921 and now.

"THERE IS MUCH CONTROVERSY CONCERNING THE MATTER," MR. HALL ADDED. "AND I THINK IT A VERY PLUCKY EFFORT BY GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE IT NOW." — Reuter.

NOTHING DOING

A laconic "No" was returned by the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. C. R. Attlee, to a question in the Commons yesterday suggesting Britain should treat with Germany for mutual restriction of night bombing.

The questioner advocated that Britain make direct or indirect proposals to that end, and drew attention to appeals by prominent people like the Bishops of Chichester and Bristol, and also Bernard Shaw and Professor Gilbert Murray.

A supplementary questioner evoked prolonged cheers by as- serting that it was unfortunate

ACTIVE U.S. AID URGED

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

THE "NEWS CHRONICLE," FIRST MAJOR BRITISH DAILY TO DROP ALL RESTRAINT, YESTERDAY CAME OUT OPENLY AND STRONGLY FOR COMPLETE UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN THE WAR.

Under a four-column headline "We appeal to America," the newspaper declared: "We British people want you American people in this war on our side, fighting. Not to save us from defeat but to help us to victory quickly." — International News Service.

Premier's Statement

Immediately the House of Commons met yesterday the Prime Minister was ready with the latest information on the situation (Continued on Page 16.)



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NEARLY 20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Surrender Of Duke Of Aosta At Amba Alagi

MAJORITY FAVOUR CONVOYS

For the first time, the majority of Americans questioned favoured the use of the United States Navy to guard ships carrying war materials to Britain.

In a Gallup survey poll on this question 52 per cent answered "Yes," 41 per cent "No" and seven per cent were undecided.

The figures show a 11 per cent increase in favour since the last poll. —Reuter.

The Government of India has placed an order for 500,000 sacking bags with the Indian Jute Mill Association, says Reuter from Calcutta.

Operations Now Speeded Up In Other Areas

THE DUKE OF AOSTA, ITALIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN ABYSSINIA, SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH ON TUESDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN YESTERDAY'S BRITISH G.H.Q. COMMUNIQUE IN CAIRO.

The communique states that the Duke, accompanied by five generals and a number of senior staff officers, formally surrendered on Tuesday following the handing over of all equipment within the Amba Alagi area.

Total number of prisoners taken during and since the battle in this area amounts to between 18,000 and 19,000.

In the battle of the lakes, south of Addis Ababa, which is now proceeding, our troops are rapidly closing in on an enemy force consisting of remnants of two divisions.

On Tuesday our forward troops, advancing from the south after a sharp engagement with the enemy rearguard, captured an Italian brigadier and a number of prisoners.

More Prisoners

In the north-east corner of Somaliland, hundreds of Italians who had taken refuge in the town of Tchen have been captured.

There is no change in the situation at Tobruk, according to the communique, which adds that in the Sollum area British mechanised patrols again victoriously harassed the enemy. — Reuter.

CALL FOR M.P.'S RESIGNATION

THERE WAS DISCUSSION IN THE LOBBY ABOUT THE POSITION OF MR. D. N. PRITT, K. C., WHO HAS BEEN CALLED ON BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH HAMMERSMITH SOCIALIST PARTY TO RESIGN HIS SEAT ON THE GROUND THAT HE NO LONGER REPRESENTS THE ELECTORATE.

If Mr. Pritt ignores the views of the Hammersmith Socialists there is no way in which they can force him to resign.

It is likely that questions will be put to the Prime Minister suggesting that the law should be altered in view of the postponement of the General Election, and that a constituency should be given some means of indicating its desire to change its member. It is generally recognised, however, that to devise such a system would present many difficulties.

The North Hammersmith Socialists will discuss the situation next month.

NO PEACE WITH THE NAZIS

A newspaper in India stated that there can be no peace with the Nazis and suggested that Herr Hess should be removed from the roomy hospital, where he is at present staying, to a cell in the Tower of London. —Reuter.

FRESH BRITISH TROOPS IN IRAQ

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") Strong British reinforcements have arrived at Basra, Iraq, and more are expected from Abyssinia, it was reported yesterday. —International News Service.

STRIKE SETTLED

The Hudson motor car strike has been settled, with a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, says Reuter from Detroit.

ZAMZAM INCIDENT LATEST

Mr. Waterman, U.S. Consul at Bordeaux, was notified on Wednesday morning that American passengers from the "Zamzam" had been landed at St. Jean de Luz.

He left for St. Jean after informing Admiral Leahy, U.S. Ambassador to Vichy.

Although details have not yet been given it is estimated that the number of American passengers was more than 140, of whom 50 were women and 20 children.

In American circles in Vichy, it is believed the American passengers will shortly be sent on to Lisbon, whence they will be taken to the United States. —Reuter.

"CALGARY HERALD" EDITOR PASSES

LT.-Col. James Cossack Woods, editor of the "Calgary Herald" and formerly President of the Canadian press, died in Calgary yesterday.

He was Chairman of the Empire Press Union for Canada and was on the Canadian press delegations to the Imperial Conferences at Melbourne in 1925 and London in 1930. — Reuter.

APPEAL TO INDIA FOR BEST EFFORT

The Home Minister of Sind, Sir Rahmirulla, appealed to the Indian leaders, particularly Mr. Sapru, to realise the gravity and danger threatening India and to join hands in pushing forward the country's efforts towards winning the war. —Reuter.

PILGRIMS ADVISED TO WAIT

It was announced in Simla yesterday that owing to the disturbed conditions in Iraq, the Government of India is regretfully compelled to advise intending pilgrims to the Holy Places to postpone their journeys. —Reuter.

SECRET SESSION

After Question Time yesterday the House of Commons spent the day in secret session, presumably debating war supplies, says a Reuter message.



Sleep Shortage

your **Best** way to overcome it

ADEQUATE sleep of the right kind, fully nerve-restoring and energising is of particular importance in these times of tension. If sleep is liable to be lost or broken, special steps should be taken in order to safeguard your reserves of nerve strength.

In the first place it is important to be able to resume sleep when it is broken. Moreover, every hour of sleep must be fully restful and nerve-restoring—even a few short or broken sleep you should awaken physically and mentally revitalised.

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Obviously it would be easy to cheapen 'Ovaltine' by adding household sugar in its manufacture. It is much more economical, however, to add the sugar at home if required. Note especially that although 'Ovaltine' does not contain household sugar, it is naturally sweet and the addition of sugar is unnecessary.

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STATEMENT PROMISED ON HESS LETTER

When questioned in the Commons yesterday about the letters which Rudolf Hess wrote to the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. Churchill promised a statement to-day "which I think will relieve all anxiety." —Reuter.

TRADE LICENCES

Sir, I congratulate your Correspondent for bringing up a question or questions most appropriate in a time like this.

It is surprising that someone else has not brought queries of this kind up before.

In fact, much has been said of the people of Hong Kong being snobs. Much has also been said that most people in Hong Kong take things as they come nicely.

At long last someone is kicking. The kicking, however, is not with force. Such demeanour should be executed with force terrific enough to bring about another Inquiry like that of the Immigration Office.

Hong Kong should have more people like that old man of yore "Mr. M. G.", who was connected with your papers and who insist invariably to confer this degree to those who deserve it.

I believe if M.G. is still here he would have a lot more to say. In fact had he written on this subject, he would have given the title "M.G." to those now in charge of this department.

To clear themselves of such queries, there is no doubt that the authorities in charge of this Government Department would suitably reply.

Am waiting for the expected replies before I would ask questions. So, whosoever that is in charge of this department have better reply soonest possible as I am aching to ask them my other questions.

Let them reply to these first. Then comes my bombardment.

Yours truly,
Lindberger.

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Vichy Learning The Art Of "Scuttle" From Nazis

ORDERS TO ALL FRENCH SKIPPERS

FOLLOWING THE NAZI example, Vichy has adopted the policy of "scuttling" ships, and the French Ministry of Marine at Vichy has ordered the captains of all French merchantships to sabotage or immobilise their ships if such a course is necessary to avoid capture by the British authorities.

An order to this effect, signed by Rear-Admiral Auphan, on behalf of Admiral Darlan, which recently has come into the hands of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, states that failure to obey these instructions "will have grave consequences on permits now given to French traffic and will expose themselves personally to punishment."

The reference to permits, it is pointed out in authoritative circles in London, shows clearly that French shipping now operates by permission of the Armistice Commission, and that in effect the whole French merchant navy is on charter to the Germans!

It has been known for some time that all manifests for French merchantships must be submitted to the Commission and therefore all movements by French merchantships are controlled by the commission.

According to a Vichy broadcast last February the total French merchant navy at the time of the armistice was estimated at 2,500,000 tons.

British Detentions

It was stated that Britain had detained 190 French ships, totalling 450,000 tons, that General de Gaulle had in his hands ships totalling 43,000 tons and that ships of a total of 57,000 tons had been sunk.

At the time of the armistice the Germans had confiscated or detained French shipping totalling 250,000 tons, and 170,000 tons were detained in neutral ports. Therefore it would appear that France has now a merchant navy of about 1,500,000 tons displacement. No instance has been reported of the scuttling of a French ship.—Reuter.

LAMB IS SECOND DOG

Second "house-dog" at the home of Vera Smithers, fifteen-year-old farmer's daughter, of Ham Manor, near Worthing, Sussex, is a lamb, which shares her affections with a hen, a dog and a cat.

They live in the house, and when Vera and her mother go shopping the animals go, too.

Only five weeks old, the lamb, Valentine, is already house-trained and has picked up tricks from the dog such as trying to beg at meal times.

If anyone comes to the door, he runs and bleats at them.

He sleeps in a dog basket in the kitchen at night, and in the evening, when the dog and cat are sitting in front of the fire, Valentine settles down on Vera's lap. The hen prefers the back of her chair.

"The animals follow us everywhere," Mrs. Smithers told the "Daily Mirror." "The lamb is as intelligent as the average dog. We have made pets of many lambs, but Valentine beats them all."

"We keep 'open house' here. The animals wander in as they please. The hen does not sleep in the house."

POSED AS SECRET SERVICE AGENT

An aircraftman who was said to have a passion for romancing about spies, the Secret Service and I.R.A. activities, was sent to prison for three months, for offences under the Defence Regulations.

He was Harold John Land (42), of St. Heliers Road, Northfield, Birmingham, who appeared in the dock at Birmingham Police Court wearing the uniform of a leading aircraftman of the R.A.F.

It was stated that Land's escapades were brought to light when he tried to insert a personal advertisement in the agony column of a local newspaper. The advertisement read:

"Lonely airman would like to meet lady 30-35. All confidence."

This aroused the suspicions of the newspaper, which contacted the police.

Land told the police that it was a code reply to a previous advertisement inserted by members of M.I.5, with whom he was working in the city. The advertisement to which he said his was a reply, however, had been inserted by an elderly woman who wished people to become interested in the Bible.

Land made a long statement, in which he said he was engaged on Secret Service work and was working in the city in conjunction with Superintendent Richardson, of the Birmingham C.I.D. He also said he had been given a "roving commission" by his superior officer to trace the activities of some Australians whom he had seen near a balloon barrage section with cameras.

His statement also included references to I.R.A. activities and espionage.

These claims, the police said, were all proved to be false.

MEDICAL AID FOR CHINA

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the Commons yesterday that although the British Fund for the Relief of Distress in China has done valuable work, both in free and occupied parts of China, the British Government at present was considering increasing medical assistance to China.—Reuter.

SIR ROBERT VANSITTART TO RETIRE

SIR ROBERT VANSITTART, HAVING EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO RETIRE FROM HIS APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF DIPLOMATIC ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT ON REACHING THE AGE OF 60 IN JUNE NEXT, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS RELUCTANTLY AGREED TO ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION.

It is announced, however, that the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State will continue to enjoy the benefit of Sir Robert's advice when the occasion arises.

A barony of the United Kingdom will be conferred on Sir Robert in the forthcoming Birthday Honours List.—Reuter

RASCHID ALI CONDEMNED

A fully representative Jirgah (tribal conference) has presented an address to the Governor of the Northwest Frontier Province, expressing loyalty to the British Government and condemning Rashid Ali's intrigues with the Germans endangering the safety of the Muslim countries like Turkey, Syria and Egypt.

It reaffirmed the identity of the interests of Islam and the British Government and assured that the Jirgah would do nothing to embarrass the Government when it was engaged in a life and death struggle with the forces of Nazism and Fascism.

The Governor, replying, stressed the sympathy of the British Government for the Muslim countries, and advised the Jirgah not to be misled by false propaganda from enemy sources.—Reuter.

'CALLED A QUISLING'

Alleging that he had been described as "a Quisling" at a meeting of football club directors, Lieutenant William Charles Hewitt, general manager and secretary of Millwall F.C., brought a slander action in the King's Bench Division.

The defendant, Mr. Thomas Thorne, of Somersea Avenue, Grove Park, London, S.E., chairman of the club, pleaded privilege and maintained that, whatever he had said, was in defence of an attack Mr. Hewitt had made on him.

Mr. John Flowers, K.C., for Mr. Hewitt, said Mr. Thorne was a member of a firm of contractors who did work at the Millwall ground.

"Filthy Language"

At one board meeting, £422 for extras on a contract executed by Mr. Thorne's firm was being discussed, with Mr. Thorne in the chair. A resolution was passed that the sum be paid.

Later Mr. Hewitt advised the board that that resolution was ultra vires. This annoyed Mr. Thorne.

"He used filthy language," said Mr. Flowers, who added that at a further meeting of the board, Mr. Thorne said of Mr. Hewitt: "He has a disordered brain and is a Quisling."

Hearing adjourned.

DARLAN TASTES BITTER PILL AT BEAUVAIS

THE FREE FRENCH newspaper "La France" yesterday published the following story, for the accuracy of which it vouches:—

ADMIRAL DARLAN VISITED BEAUVAIS, IN NORTHERN FRANCE, ON APRIL 24. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE COLLAPSE THAT THE INHABITANTS HAD SEEN ANY FRENCH UNIFORM DIFFERENT FROM THAT WORN BY PRISONERS WORKING IN THOSE PARTS.

There was great excitement in the town and a large crowd gathered outside the restaurant where Darlan had a meagre meal of a sandwich and ersatz coffee after his interview with the commander of the German General Staff.

After lunch, Darlan and his staff appeared on the terrace in front of the cafe, and when he saw the crowd he hesitated for a moment and then spoke some words in the customary style of French statesmen visiting a provincial town.

Suddenly a shrill whistle came from the back of the crowd, which was followed by hisses and whistles from all sides.

Darlan, taken aback, his face purple with rage, shouted "Frenchmen, behave yourselves. Remember that foreigners' eyes are upon you."

Whose Fault

This was a most unfortunate remark because there were shouts in reply, "Yes, but whose fault? Who signed the armistice? Who opened the door of France to the Germans?"

Darlan thereupon turned his back on the crowd and returned to the restaurant, and for half an hour there was a continuous demonstration of hostility and disgust by the people of Beauvais.

Apparently the German authorities took no steps against this demonstration.—Reuter.

TOWN WHICH SHOULD BE ASHAMED

OUT OF A POPULATION IN BLACKPOOL OF OVER 125,000, INCLUDING THOUSANDS OF BUSINESS PEOPLE, NOT ONE VOLUNTEER HAS OFFERED TO ACT AS FIRE-WATCHER FOR PROPERTY OTHER THAN HIS OWN.

This was revealed in an interview by Mr. T. A. Varley, Chief Officer of the Blackpool Fire Brigade on whose advice, the Emergency Committee is seeking compulsory powers under the Fire-Watchers Order.

"There has been no difficulty in finding people ready to protect their own property, and many firms have entered into mutual arrangements which, in the long run, primarily have the same object in view," Mr. Varley told the "Daily Sketch."

"But, despite the obvious need, not a single volunteer has yet enrolled who is willing to do a job of work protecting someone else's property."



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OF
ZorroLINDA DARNELL
BASIL RATHBONE

A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

CONSPICUOUS VALOUR OF INDIAN TROOPS AT AMBA ALAGI

MANY DEEDS OF conspicuous valour performed by Indian troops during the last phase of the operations leading to the capitulation of Amba Alagi are described in a cable received in Simla yesterday by the Indian Army's official eye-witness.

After one of our companies had captured a position it was found impossible to hold it unless enemy machine-guns, firing at almost point-blank range, were silenced.

The 200-yard approach to the gun lay along a narrow ridge, and the company commander called for two volunteers, whereupon a naik and a sepoy of the Bangash tribe from the Kohat district, immediately stepped forward.

They took the machine-gun post and held it for two hours until they were killed.

During a charge, carried out under heavy fire against a strong enemy position, a sepoy from the Ferozepur district was separated from the rest of his section in thick mist.

He was found lying dead beside four Italians he had killed with the bayonet, which was still sticking in the body of a fifth.

Naik Hero

A naik saved several lives, both of our own troops and Italian prisoners, when the pin of a hand-grenade accidentally loosened.

He seized the grenade, scrambled five yards over rocks and hurled it into a ravine, where it exploded harmlessly. — Reuter.

'GIVE WIVES LEAVE, TOO'

Questions about husbands and wives called up for war service are to be asked in the House of Commons.

Mr. A. Woodburn (Lab., Cheltenham) is to ask the Home Secretary if wives of men on compulsory service who are called up will be able to get leave at the same time as their husbands.

Mr. Woodburn will also ask the Home Secretary what steps are being taken to protect the homes of soldiers whose wives are called up and if he will give an assurance that their homes "will not be commandeered and abused by careless people."

Mrs. Tate (Con., Frome) is to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, during the war, he will assess the earnings of women on work of national importance separately from those of their husbands for income tax purposes.

WED LESS THAN 3 YEARS—DIVORCE

A decree nisi, with costs, was granted in the Divorce Court to Mrs. Givran Eileen Caroline Smirke, on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, Mr. Charles James William Smirke, the jockey. The suit was not defended.

Leave had been granted to file the petition, though three years since the date of the marriage had not elapsed.

Mrs. Smirke's case, that the marriage was an unhappy one, and in January, 1939, five months after the wedding, her husband left her and returned to his former wife.

Evidence was given in support of a charge that Mr. Smirke committed misconduct in a ship in the Mediterranean with Mrs. Alice Marie Smirke.

GIRL LABELLED BY BOY

A boy of 16 was remanded for a week at Southend Juvenile Court after pleading guilty to publishing a defamatory libel concerning a girl of 15 in a letter to her mother.

It was stated that the girl attended a place of amusement where he was employed, and as he liked her he was jealous of her being taken home by another boy. He wrote a distressing type of letter to her mother and made allegations against the girl which were untrue.

The boy told the court that he was dared to write the letter by other boys and did not know the meaning of the words he used.

"ENCOURAGING POLYGAMY"

"Is there any other step by which Mr. Hollins would like to encourage polygamy among the men of the country?" asked Mrs. Tate, Conservative M.P. for Frome, when a question about "unmarried wives" was raised in the Commons.

The Minister of Pensions told Mr. James Hollins (Soc., Silver-town) that in the Government's view the circumstances did not justify extension of the benefits of the personal injuries scheme to the unmarried wives of men killed by enemy action.

RACKET IN RECEPTION TOWNS

Racketeer shopkeepers are robbing housewives in crowded reception areas (writes a "Daily Sketch" reporter).

While women in evacuated and semi-evacuated towns can still shop at fair prices with a reasonable chance of getting what they want, those in towns crowded with evacuees are at the shopkeepers' mercy.

They must shop before 10 a.m. or there will be nothing left for them to buy, and take what the shopkeeper offers—at any price he likes to demand.

The Board of Trade Order, which imposes restriction to an average of 33 per cent. of 1939 supplies, puts a pistol in every unscrupulous tradesman's hand.

He has customers eagers to buy

anything and everything he has to sell them.

As a result, branded fixed-price goods are in startlingly short supply. Instead, the customer is offered inferior unknown brands. The shopkeepers makes more profit by taking his quota that way!

In a Home Counties town, I was charged eightpence for a cake of soap I can buy in popular stores for twopence!

In another shop, I was charged four shillings a pound for chocolates, which, before the war, could be bought for eightpence a pound in any school tuck shop.

The Board of Trade say the remedy is in the housewife's own hands.

"Women should report all cases of overcharging. If they pay and grumble, we can do nothing. But we can and will take steps when cases are brought to our notice," said an official.

LEE THEATRE

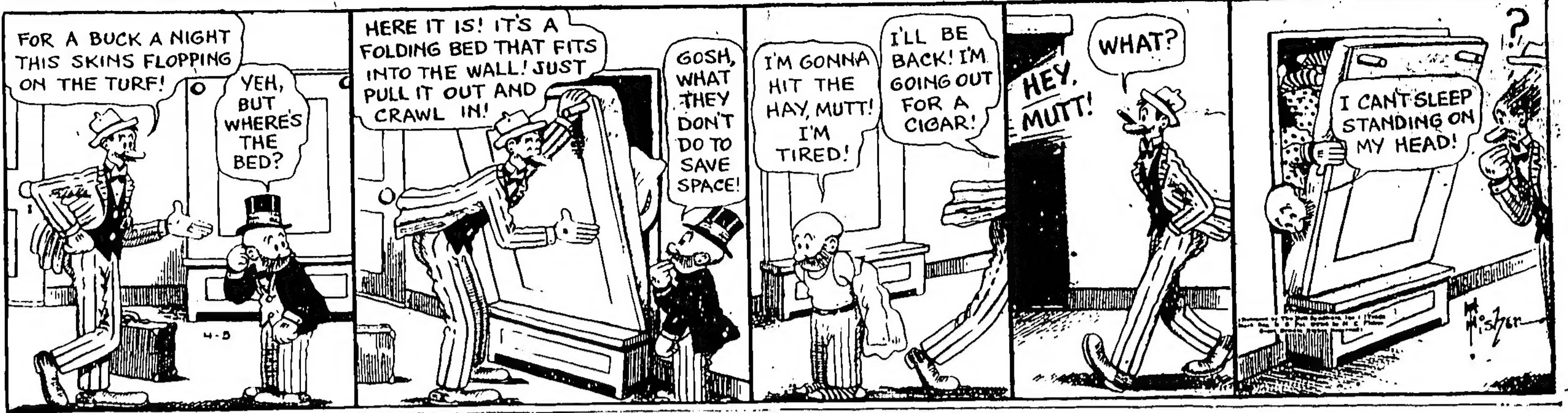
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Showing TO-DAY: A Chinese Picture in Mandarin

恨死生 "FLOTSAM"

MUTT AND JEFF

By BUD FISHER



BRITISH POSITION AT FALLUJAH CONSOLIDATED

BLAME TAKEN BY FIANCEE

A young policeman, Cyril James Golding, Sect on House, Richmond Police-station, was remanded on bail for a week at Richmond charged with breaking and entering a house and stealing articles valued at £11.

It was stated that Golding was surprised in the house by policemen.

Mr Calvert Smith, defending, said that he was visited by Miss Dunlop, Golding's fiancée, that morning. She informed him that everything that had been stolen was stolen by her, and that the whole of the statements made by Golding were for the purpose of protecting her.

Her explanation of Golding's presence at the house was that he could not bring himself to give information against her, and went to replace the things.

THE BRITISH POSITION at Fallujah, in Iraq, had been consolidated, according to an R.A.F. Middle East communique issued in Cairo yesterday. An enemy air attack was intercepted by patrolling fighters and driven off.

Raschid aerodrome was heavily bombed at dawn on Tuesday and considerable damage done to hangars and other buildings.

German aircraft which raided Habbaniyah during the afternoon did some slight damage.

British fighters intercepted and it is believed that at least two enemy machines were severely damaged.

In Syria, two Junkers troop-carriers on the ground at Palmyra were attacked but the results could not be observed.

In Cyrenaica in the Western Desert, British aircraft continued their offensive patrols.

At Mekili, one Junkers troop-carrier was set afire and destroyed and a Messerschmidt fighter shot down just after it had taken off.

In the Gazala and Tobruk areas

enemy motor transport was successfully machine-gunned.

Raids On Greece

In Greece, on Tuesday night, British heavy bombers carried out intensive raids on German-occupied aerodromes. Details are not yet available.

An enemy attack was made on Malta and some damage was caused to the aerodrome and civilian property. There were no Service casualties.

One British fighter which drove off the enemy was shot down but the pilot is safe.

Rounding Up

A British G.H.Q. communique issued in Cairo yesterday declared: "Following the capture of Fallujah, Iraq, operations are continuing in the area to round up rebel detachments. A number of prisoners have been taken. "Habbaniyah and Basra remain quiet."—Reuter.

Raschid Claim

A claim that his 'planes bombed Habbaniyah on Tuesday evening, causing "great damage and starting fires," is made in Raschid Ali's communique yesterday quoted by the Vichy news agency.

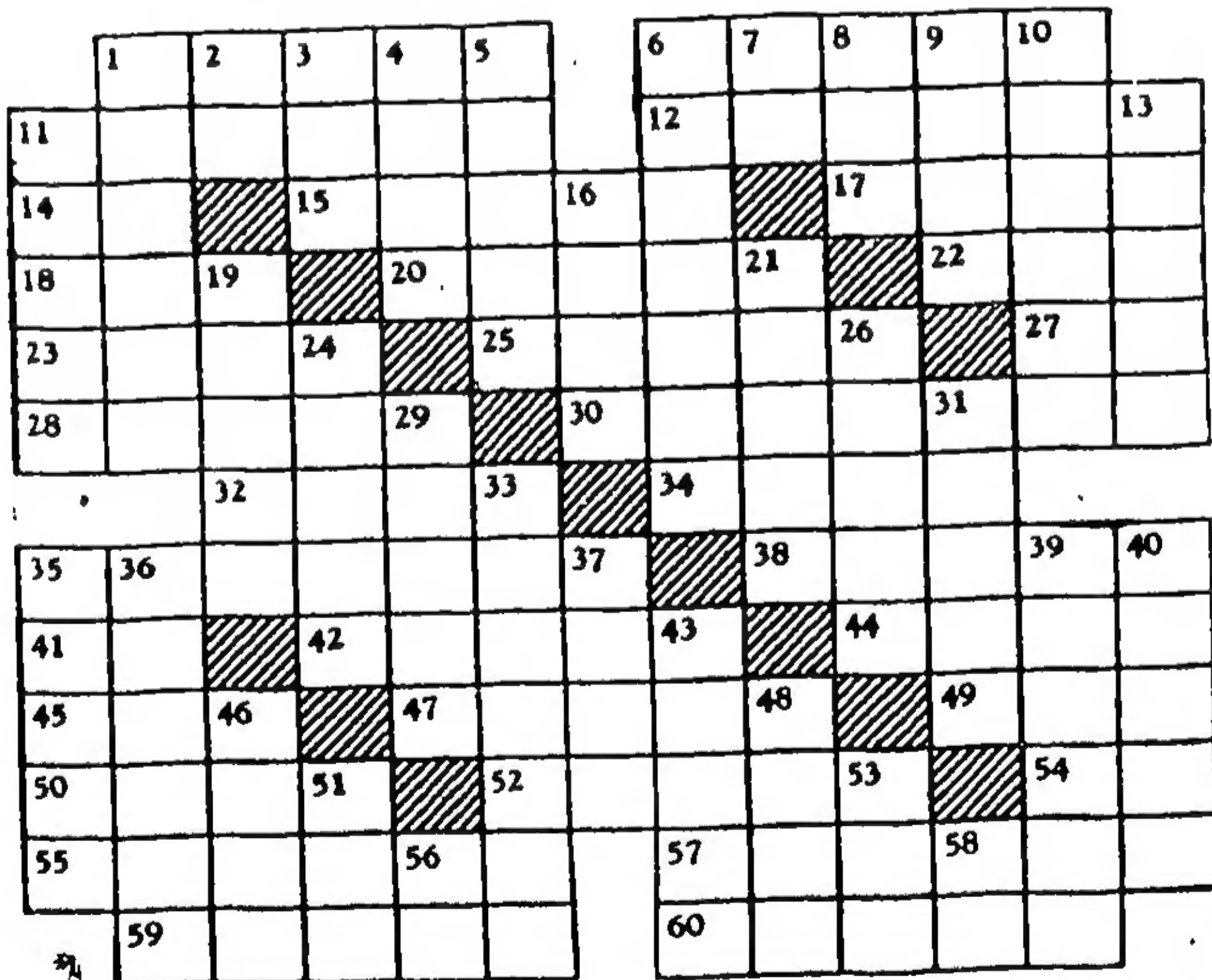
The communique also claims that three British 'planes were shot down and others damaged.—Reuter.

RISKED SUBMARINES TO HELP SHIP

An award of £1,500 to the Ellerman liner Algerian, in the Admiralty Court for services rendered to the steamer Mari Chandris, brought up to £6,500 the salvage awards for helping this ship after her collision last June. In November, Mr. Justice Bucknill had awarded £5,000 to salvors to whom the Algerian handed her over.

Mr. Justice Langton said that the Mari Chandris had a large hole in her side when the Algerian towed her forty-five miles towards Falmouth, and that service was a good one, because it was in an area which at the time was regarded as a happy hunting ground for German submarines.

OUR 10-MINUTE CROSS-WORD



HORIZONTAL

- 1 Tropical tree
- 6 Section
- 11 Swamp
- 12 Belgian seaport
- 14 Article
- 15 Worshipped animal
- 17 Opera by Verdi
- 18 Indehiscent fruit
- 20 Opponent
- 22 Ignited
- 23 Lengthy
- 25 Helped
- 27 Brother of Odin
- 28 Church council
- 30 Envoys
- 32 Plane surface
- 34 Identical
- 35 To, free
- 38 Galloped easily
- 41 Bovine quadruped
- 42 Winters
- 44 African river
- 45 Southwestern Indian
- 47 To scoff
- 49 To obstruct

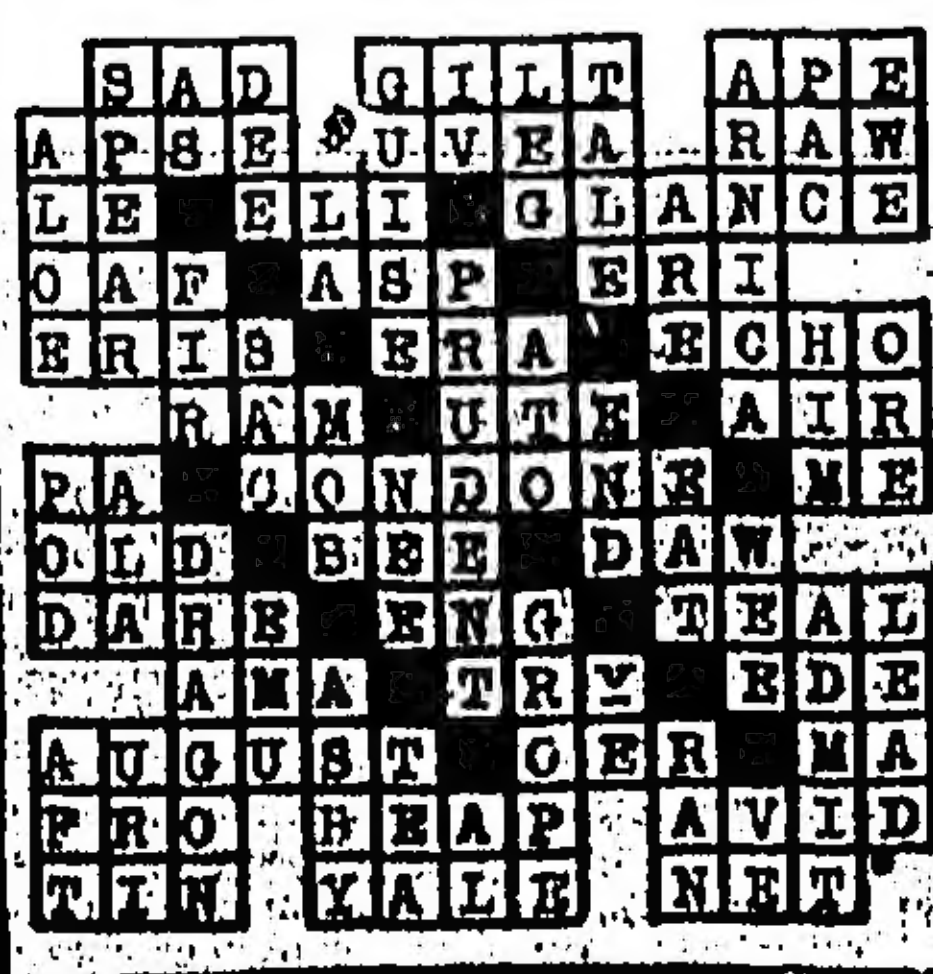
- 50 Ego
- 52 Missile weapon
- 54 Toward
- 55 Naval officer
- 57 Sudden flames
- 59 Maxim
- 60 Withered

VERTICAL

- 1 To escort
- 2 Land measure
- 3 Feline
- 4 Ancient musical instrument
- 5 Ancient Italian city

- 6 Ointments
- 7 Exists
- 8 Greek letter
- 9 To line the roof of
- 10 Herb allied to chicory
- 11 Handles roughly
- 13 Tropical fruits
- 16 Bad
- 19 Year's record
- 21 Lawful
- 24 Penetrates
- 26 Friend of Pythias
- 29 College officers
- 31 Lukewarm
- 33 Without sound
- 35 To awaken
- 36 Range
- 37 Container
- 39 Exalted
- 40 The people
- 43 Hirelings
- 46 Otherwise
- 48 Part
- 51 Membranous extension from the body of fish
- 53 Strife
- 56 Earth goddess
- 58 Note of scale

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SUPERPATRIOT PLAYS ROLE IN JAPAN

ONLY THE ORIENT COULD FASHION THE FANTASTIC CURTAIN WHICH CLOAKS THE ACTIVITIES OF JAPAN'S SHREWD AND WHITE-BEARDED PATRIARCH, MITSURU TOYAMA, WHOSE 86 YEARS ARE A CHRONICLE OF DEVOTION TO HIS NATIVE LAND.

Konoye and Matsuoka, Ogura and Hiranuma, and Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, who has rallied the youth of Japan beneath his defiant nationalistic banners—these are the names you read on the world's page one.

But behind them in a mysterious sort of way there lurks the ever potent Toyama. This much, at least, is known. He is the super-patriot above all others, and he has about him stout young men and wise elders. There are many big drops in his way, and afterwards they pretty much resemble him. He is an expert in the matter. His hands, parchment-like and tight with age, are still ready and sure.

And, born this in hand, it is always behind the curtain that the strings which send the marionettes skipping about are pulled, never in the open where the audience can see.

Strong 40 Years Ago

It was perhaps forty years ago when the Russian question agitated both high and low in Japan that Toyama drove the nail which has to do with his position to-day. Then it was that he assisted the late Prince Konoye, father of the prime minister, in the organisation of the National League, gave him a powerful helping hand. This league advocated a solution of the great Russian problem.

Toyama is a mild-mannered old man, with strong, sharp eyes that peer steadily at one, and about him always in his crowded Tokyo home are many neophytes.

A full stomach for the hungry and beds for the homeless form large in his creed, and a weary youth with no place to go, need look no farther than the unlocked door of this mysterious dean of the superpatriots. He is sort of symbol, living though he still is, to his fellowmen, for his fingers have been strong in Japan's diplomacy since the Meiji Restoration, and few are still alive who can remember that.

Scarcely indeed are the political refugees who have not rapped once on his door and welcomed his bowl of rice, prepared, by the day, by the agile hands of his young wife. Even, they say, Chiang Kai-shek sought out his sheltering roof, as did Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Emilio Aguinaldo, the Philippine patriot who opposed the American occupation so bitterly.

Turbulent And Ruthless

Only a few weeks ago a band of Chinese lads visited his garden, and there they talked with him of the Chinese classics and the lore of the country as well as the world to-day, for Chinese is the second language of Toyama.

The turbulent and ruthless part is probably no more than a memory now but Toyama can sit in the sun and tug at his white beard, talking with the young men around him, and feel that things are coming to be as he wants them.

Toyama was born in Fukuoka province, Kyushu, in 1855, his father being of an old and honoured samurai family. This island of unrest was a haven for embittered men forced out of public life, and there they nursed their grievances. The mark was left on Toyama.

Twenty-five years before the turn of the century, he organised what still is known as the Yoshima, and with his friends he developed it into a political force strongly opposed to government policy.

He staunchly supported the great Takamori Saigo, then in retirement at Kyushu; and it was not long until some of his followers were bickering furiously with government officials. Some even plotted the assassination of a leader of the opposition. Toyama was arrested on a charge of con-

spiracy and spent a year in prison. He was released in 1877.

Venerates Imperial Family

Two years passed and Toyama was the genius behind the Gen Yusha, a political association, and the foundation-stone of the Black Dragon Society which serves him now that he lives in Tokyo.

The significance of the Gen Yusha in the present disturbed world situation is indicated by a study of its rules or beliefs, and they were based on thoughts which streamed from the brain of its founder.

First of all was veneration for the imperial family, and after that, loyalty to the empire. Third was protection of the people's liberties. Ten thousand eager young men hurried into its ranks.

As always a realist, Toyama scoffed at the presidency, said it was but an empty title. He preferred to tell the president what to do.

The guiding light and lodestar of his life is his devotion to the Emperor Meiji, and in the hall of his home is the fine portrait of this ruler. Each year on the anniversary of Meiji's death he pays homage to the late emperor's spirit. Associated Press.

LOVES A BLIND HERO

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

"Sometimes I wish I were dead," said blinded Flying Officer Charles W. W. Cooper in a ward at St. Dunstan's Hospital, Church Stretton, Shropshire.

"You should not say that," replied Lady Ian Fraser, wife of the famous blind V.C.

"You have the most beautiful girl in the world coming to see you. My husband says he has the most beautiful wife in the world and he has never seen me."

"Most beautiful girl in the world" for Flying Officer Cooper is Miss Margaret Ashdown, of Bovingdon, Herts.

As her blind lover lay seriously ill in his bed, she guided his hand to her own so that he could slip an engagement ring on her finger.

His Lucky Number

During the week-end the heroic officer air-gunner—who was blinded on the ground by an enemy bomb after shooting down enemy machines—invited his mother and me to a little party to celebrate the birthday of his sweetheart.

Proudly he gave the toast. Here's health and happiness to Margaret the bravest girl in the world.

"We were engaged on February 13, thirteen days after he was blinded," Margaret said. "Thirteen is our lucky number."

"My aircraft was number 1313," said Flying Officer Cooper. "I shot down my first Jerry from the cockpit of that machine."

SOLDIERS MAKE SCORPIONS COMMIT SUICIDE

British troops have their own way of dealing with scorpions which menace them in the African deserts.

They pour a circle of petrol round the scorpion and set the petrol on fire. The scorpion, trapped by the flames, commits suicide by stabbing itself in the neck with its tail. — Associated Press.

BARRAGE SHROUD OF SHELLS

A British fighter pilot has had his most hair-raising night flight — by getting caught in a box barrage put up by British A.A. guns.

The pilot thinks he has earned the Iron Cross. He knows just how it feels to be a German pilot over Britain in a blitz, and it is an experience he does not want to repeat.

"I got a sight of one of the Huns (he said), but unfortunately lost him at about 7,000 feet. Then the guns below suddenly opened up, and I was caught in a barrage.

"I went first to the north, then to the east, and all round the compass, but I simply could not penetrate that terrifying curtain of shells.

"I wirelessed 'home' to see if they could help me, but they told me in effect: 'You got yourself into the barrage, now get yourself out.' Not a bit cheering.

"I have seen these barrages from the ground, and they look bad enough down there, but they are just firework displays compared to what they seem like when you are actually in one."

TO BURN BOOKS OF LINDBERGH

The Ottawa Service Club, made up of war veterans and present day soldiers, has unanimously recommended that books written by Charles A. Lindbergh be burned on the public square.

A spokesman for the club said such a demonstration was necessary to make Lindbergh realise that "we resent his remarks against the British empire."

The recommendation was forwarded to Ottawa's mayor for approval. Meanwhile the city council requested the Carnegie Library to clear Lindbergh's books from its shelves. — Associated Press.

PARIS INTERNS 5,000 JEWS

Five thousand foreign Jews have been arrested in Paris and sent to concentration camps, it was reported from the former French capital, says an Associated Press report from Vichy.

CHINA MAIL

WINDSOR HOUSE

DAKAR ROAD

If it is true, as reported, that fallen France, dominated by Germany, is building a connecting railroad across the desert from the Mediterranean to the South Atlantic port of Dakar this is an act which must be recognised as purely military.

The railroad south from Oran, Algeria, is apparently being linked across a 1,250-mile gap with the road eastward from Dakar, West Africa. Once the trains are rolling, Dakar becomes a military base immediately sustained by European supplies and munitions not an isolated outpost but a powerful Nazi thrust.

And why, in wartime, should France set up this advance base?

The reason is unmistakable. Vichy is building because Berlin gave the order, and Berlin is benefiting immediately also, because German supply companies and German influences in the ostensibly French company are getting the profits. Germany has use for such a military road, and is getting it.

Dug in securely at Dakar and connected to Europe by direct rail, Hitler would look out on the narrowest gap of the Atlantic, only 1,600 miles across. Aircraft already negotiate the flight from Dakar to Natal, Brazil, in eight hours. Ships could do it in half the time required to go from New York to Liverpool. Brazil becomes an easy stepping stone for any advancing European power—Brazil, nearly three times as far away from New York as from the railhead at Dakar!

There is a potential invasion base which has been ignored by American isolationists, enamored by the width of the North Atlantic.

There at Dakar, once the rails are linked up, lies a threat to the West greater than any that has arisen in all the 118 years since the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed. The words so applicable in 1823 ring to-day with a thousand times more gravity and point:

"We owe it, therefore, to candour and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies



Q.E.D.

A City of Towers

For the last fifteen years, more certain eminent architects and town-planners have dreamt and written and talked about a city of skyscraper towers, not welded together into a congested mass as in New York, but spread out, one to every quarter of a mile, so that each receives the maximum of sunlight and air. We have even seen something of it on the film in Mr Wells's "The Shape of Things to Come". Le Corbusier was, I think, the first to suggest that a big town should be re-planned in that way, and only a few weeks ago the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright, to whom the King's Gold Medal was recently awarded, has been making the same suggestion for the rebuilding of London. There was a scheme, too, for building beyond the Urals a new capital for Russia which was to be a city of skyscrapers. Mr. Alfred Bosson, M.P., the English architect who has built a number of tall buildings in the United States, prepared a report on the project.

The idea, then, has long been in the air and is clearly attractive in itself. Let us consider it a little as applied to ourselves to-day, for it may be that in a short time we shall have an opportunity of building such a city if we really want to.

of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere.

"But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by an European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

In those tested words lie the message which has, in effect, been sent by Mr. Cordell Hull to Vichy and Berlin.

Architects always begin by considering their buildings in relation to their sites. What kind of site is needed for such a city? Obviously one on a flat plain and with good material underneath for foundations. It must be a large plain even if the towers are only to be five hundred feet high, or half that of the tallest in New York. They must stand up strongly, elegantly, and independently from the plain, like the towers of a distant cathedral, to look their best.

Two inventions have brought about the skyscraper. The first is the braced, steel-framed structure, which will stand any wind pressure and will carry enormous loads. The second is the electric lift, which can make vertical trans-

By Professor
C. H. Reilly

vel faster than horizontal. Mr. Harvey Corbett, the American architect of the Bush Buildings in New York and London, who knows both cities almost equally well, has said he can pay a dozen business calls in New York in the time it takes him to pay two in London. Traffic blocks being equally bad in both towns, he attributes the difference entirely to the heights of the New York buildings and to the speed of their lifts.

These tall buildings, sometimes with twenty to thirty thousand persons at work in each, lead to the concentration of one type of office in one building. This further simplifies "contacting" (on such a theme one cannot escape the American language) one's business associates. But the great advantage of the isolated, tall tower building with windows on all sides is not just the saving of a few minutes a day or even of an hour, but the working in the brightest atmosphere with a sense of unlimited space round one.

A town of tall free standing towers with gardens between them would seem, then, a fine place for work, especially if one has a car to step into directly one leaves one's tower. Is it equally good for living in? Certainly not, I should say, because the very isolation of the units which makes it good for certain kinds of work would make it bad for most kinds of life. For life one must live in

contact, however one may pretend to dislike it, with one's fellow-men. Shooting by them in an express lift is not contact. One must be able to see them if not to hear them, and from the tower one would only be able to see them as ants on the paths below. The skyscraper city, then, might be the satellite town, but the opposite way round, a workplace instead of a dormitory. That is possible. One could leave the warm, comfortable town on the earth each morning to go to one's work among the clouds and return each evening.

The two might be a mile or two away from each other if there were a system of fast electric trains, perhaps in tubes below ground, connecting the living town with a station in the basement of each skyscraper. Some such communal form of conveyance would be necessary until we reach the stage at which everyone has his or her own car—and afterwards. Otherwise, when that stage is reached, not only would all the garden space between the towers be replaced by parking space, but even with towers a quarter of a mile apart the congestion on the roads at peak times would be something we have not yet experienced.

If we are to take the factories out of the towns in one direction there is clearly something to be said for taking the business offices away in another, and leaving the centre to go back to domestic life. To live in the centre of a town like Chester, on the one hand, or Cheltenham, on the other, is a very pleasant thing. To live there and yet to do one's work in some clear crystal city of quick-moving machines, lifts, cars, and electric trains, where everything is designed for efficiency and clarity, sounds at first sight a very fine arrangement, but are we ourselves equal to it? Are our minds sufficiently departmentalised? Do we not, in the middle of work, not only want to think of other things now and then but to go out for a stroll for ten minutes or even visit a cafe or public-house or look at the shops? One is always sorry for the managers of works, as well as for the workers, who have to spend long hours every day in the same building, with perhaps a couple of visits to the canteen or to the directors' luncheon-room for meals as the only breaks. They are prisoners. I very much fear the lawyers, architects, and business men, thinking clear thoughts in their crystal towers, would be prisoners too. They might even become as hard as the glass which surrounds them.

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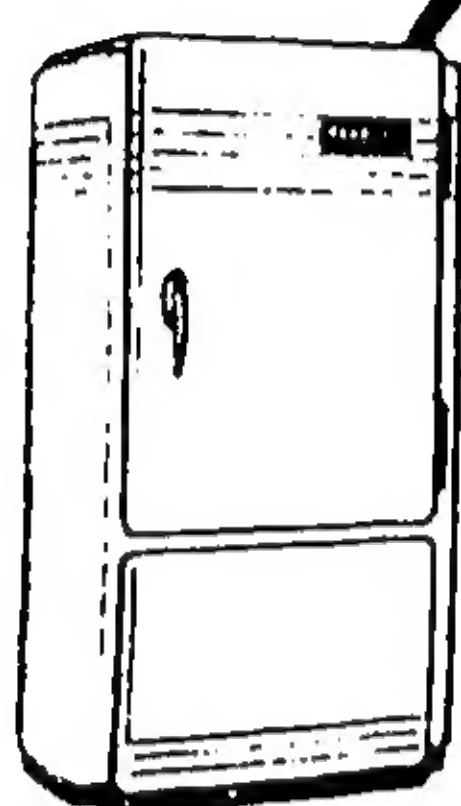
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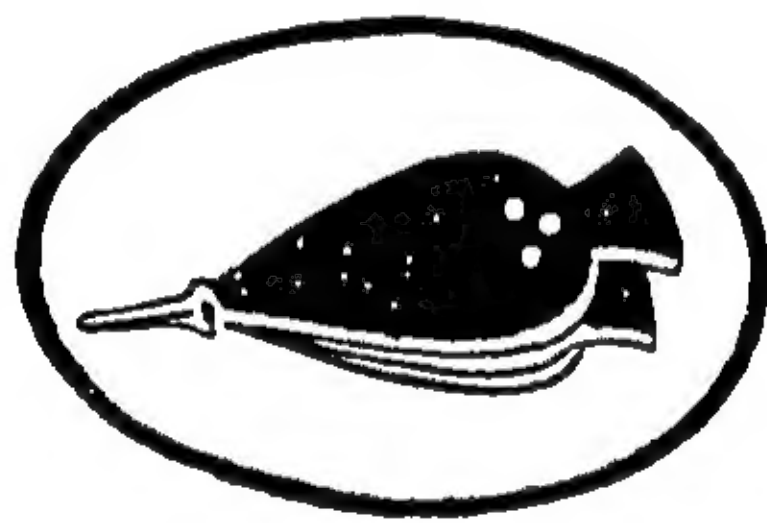
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WHAT WILL U.S. DO, ASKS FAR EAST

THE BIGGEST QUESTION IN THE FAR EAST TO-DAY IS THIS: WILL THE UNITED STATES FIGHT IF JAPAN ATTACKS BRITAIN'S ORIENTAL OUTPOST OR THE DUTCH EAST INDIES OR BOTH?

It is the topic that dominates the thoughts of soldiers and civilians from Siberia to the Indian Ocean. There are indications that the grand strategy of half a dozen nations, including Germany, may eventually pivot on that question. Observers to-day regard the Far East not as an isolated theatre but as an integral part of the world struggle.

That Japan will initiate some kind of aggressive action is taken for granted in some informed quarters. Opinion is almost unanimous on that point. Observers regard it as an inevitable result of the coinciding aims of Japan and Germany: the expansion programme of Japan, and the desire of her ally that it be translated into action as soon as possible. "What will America do?"

That question agitates every treaty port, colony and settlement in the Orient. This is the way it looks to the people, officials and civilians, out here.

There is clean cleavage of opinion.

Two Main Views

Some quarters believe that the world issue will be decided in the Atlantic; that the Pacific conflict involving the United States would be a profitless side-issue radically reducing the volume of American assistance to England, dividing their total resources; and that, therefore, British and Dutch possessions in the Orient must be thrown to the wolves, "left to fend for themselves, to be recovered, perhaps, after the war has been won in Europe."

The other theory holds that the United States must fight. Proponents argue that it would be a disastrous, if not a fatal blow for England to be cut off from the raw material in the Orient, losing men, munitions, and aeroplanes from Australia, and the strategic value of her bases in Singapore and Hong Kong.

Thus the two views. Meanwhile, Washington maintains a discreet silence. And the Netherlands, Indies, Australia, Malaya have not openly stated that they will stand together if any one of them is attacked.

Still, a floating straw may show the direction of the wind. The United States is in the Pacific, based at Hawaii. To protect American territories from Japanese attack? Naval strategists doubt it, considering the enormous distances, the absence of Japanese bases, the interest of Japan in greener fields closer to home.

Japanese Not Amused

Strong naval and airforce units are collecting at Manila. The Japanese, who have never inked the Philippines into their blueprints for a "Greater East Asia," are not amused by that.

American naval officers, rated as "observers," are sprinkled all over the Far East, in Hong Kong and in Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, in Australia.

Was it a mere observation or a remark freighted with meaning, when a British officer, gazing across the naval facilities at Singapore, said to an American newspaperman: "Your American fleet would fit very nicely into this base?"

Has a defence agreement been secretly drawn?

That's a hush-hush question. Responsible authorities look the other way, and, hastily go for a nice, cool drink, when you bring it up.

A few weeks ago, two Dutch cabinet ministers flew to the Indies from London, via the United States. They met American officials in Washington, and in Manila.

Officials

Noncommunicative

At that same time Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the British air

chief marshal in the Far East, hastened to Manila. He was present at the talks. People in the Indies wonder why he went all the way to Manila to see the ministers, when Batavia is only four hours from Singapore.

Arrived at Batavia, the Netherlands foreign minister, E. N. Van Kleffens, lightly skimmed the surface of that subject. He was not in a position to disclose details. He could go no further, he said, than to say he had found American officials "keenly aware" of the situation in the Orient. Was a cooperative policy framed? Since the other governments were involved, he said he could hardly answer that point without their consent.

It is considered certain—although no responsible Dutch or British authority will confirm—that if war comes, the Indies, Malaya and Australia will act together. British and Dutch aeroplanes and ships will use each other's bases. Australian troops probably will be rushed into the Indies.

But the United States? That's the big question-mark across the south Pacific to-day.—Associated Press.

NAPPIES IN THE WAR PUSH

President Roosevelt has been telling his intimate friends the sequel to the now famous incident when his son John asked him to arrange to have 140 baby napkins delivered at the White House, where the President's tiny grandson was then staying.

The President suddenly realised he had forgotten to order these. He was in his study in conference with General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

Marshall was in deep technical discussion on what arms could be spared for Britain when Roosevelt suddenly exclaimed: "Excuse me, General, I have to order 140 baby napkins right away."

Baffled, the General protested: "Mr. President, We know you try to run everything, including the Army, but what do you need with 140 napkins? I hope they're not for the War Department."

Roosevelt apologised, explaining they were a private affair.

EXILE RAISES £1,000

A British war fund has been started in Lowell, Massachusetts, by Mrs. George Marshall, who left her Salford, Lancs, home for America in 1908.

Mrs. Marshall has already raised nearly £1,000 for the old country, and has organised 150 women to knit and sew comforts for the forces.

A £400 mobile kitchen, which can serve 300 people at a time, has been shipped to Britain by Mrs. Marshall.

ANN SHERIDAN BACK TO WORK FOR MERE £150

"Oomph" film star Ann Sheridan, who six months ago in Hollywood went on strike because she regarded £150 a week poor pay, has decided to return to work.

Her strike failed miserably, cables John Walters from New York. She'll still receive a mere £150 weekly from her employers, Warner Brothers.

Twenty-four weeks' strike cost Ann £3,600 of salary and taught her that "oomph" without cash isn't enough.

SHOT HER BETRAYER, GOES FREE

"Killing that man was the first nice thing I ever did in my life," cried twenty-five-year-old Jean Collins, on trial for murder at San Francisco.

She was acquitted after thirteen minutes' deliberation. This is the story she told:—

"You accuse me of killing Tony Barcelona. I did. When he tried to throw me from a thirteen-storey window I shot him four times to save my life. Barcelona had lured me into evil, held me in bondage and taken all my earnings—nearly £9,000—in eight years. He beat me unmercifully but I couldn't leave him.

"Again and again he told me: 'If you leave me I'll tell all your family what you are.'"

When Jean had finished her story, prosecuting Attorney Garty pointed his finger towards the jury and said:—

"Let him who is without sin cast the first stone. I ask you ladies of the jury, what would you have done in his girl's place?"

Jean was led from court to start a new life.

DR. LEY VENTS HIS SPLEEN

ROBERT LEY, HEAD OF THE GERMAN LABOUR FRONT, SARCASTICALLY ADVISED "POOR DADDY ROOSEVELT" THAT HE "MISSED THE BUS" IN REGARD TO EUROPE.

In three years, he said, the part of Europe ruled by Germany would be working full blast for the Reich.

"Then," he said in an article in "Der Angriff," "300,000,000 Europeans are to face 130,000,000 Americans and 40,000,000 Englishmen."

"Then we will see whether the Anglo-Saxons will overcome the lead of the Germans,"—Associated Press.

GROWING POWER OF R.A.F. BEATS NEW NAZI TACTICS

BRITAIN IS GRADUALLY GAINING THE ASCENDANCY IN THE "BATTLE OF THE BOMBS." OUR NEW NIGHT BOMBERS ARE CARRYING GREATER LOADS AT HIGHER SPEEDS AND THE GERMAN PILOTS ARE BEING INCREASINGLY DIVERTED FROM THEIR TARGETS BY OUR DEFENCES.

More and more of the new bombers will be available in the future. Their increased speed will offset the shortening hours of the summer nights and enable us to get farther and farther into Germany in the minimum time.

At the same time, heavier types of bombs are being used and still heavier ones will be at the disposal of the R.A.F. shortly.

It is now clear, a spokesman in London stated, that many of the German pilots and crews find our greatly improved defences a much more formidable obstacle, and they are reluctant to come in to the more heavily defended areas. Consequently, many of their bombs have fallen in fields.

There is no doubt that the Germans are suffering heavy losses proportionately to their night bombing effort, and this is causing them much concern. With greater experience and training the R.A.F. it is confidently expected, will take an even more deadly toll of the enemy on moonlight nights.

Threat To Shipping

The recent German raids represent a second stage in the battle of the bombs. The attempt to destroy British morale has been defeated and the Nazis are now striving to starve us out by attacks on our shipping and ports.

The R.A.F. is confident that it can overcome this threat, but changed tactics are necessary. Our bomber forces must be diverted from time to time to raid submarine bases and aircraft and submarine factories. Raiders in the Atlantic must also be tracked to their lair.

A "standing order" for the R.A.F. also is to bomb invasion ports at regular intervals to make sure that conditions there are unfavourable for action. With their usual thoroughness the Germans have been preparing for invasion and are no doubt much better prepared now than they were last September.

Because of the vast area under her control, Germany can evacuate a large proportion of the population from "danger zones" away from the practical range of our planes. There has been wholesale evacuation from Berlin, and some Germans are living in occupied France, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. People not essential to the war effort have been widely dispersed.

FOLLETTE ON THE WARPATH

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF WAR SECRETARY HENRY L. STIMSON AND NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX "FOR PUSHING THE NATION TO THE BRINK OF WAR," WAS URGED IN NEW YORK BY PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE, FORMER PROGRESSIVE PARTY GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

La Follette said recent talks by the two Roosevelt cabinet members were "designed to frighten and terrorize the American people into waging a war they do not want." He appealed to Americans at large to "help President Roosevelt fulfill his promises to keep America from war."—Associated Press.

GOERING'S ORDER

All German houses of a light colour are to be painted darker. This has been ordered by Goering, says Columbia Radio, so that they will not be seen so easily from the air.

THE NINE DAYS WONDER

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

"This day, being Sunday, a chaplain held Holy Communion on the beach and dunes. His congregation was scattered five times by low-diving bombers, but reassembled each time till the service ended."

This is just one of the thrilling incidents, never before recorded, that make up the epic story of British gallantry and endurance in the evacuation from Dunkirk.

The whole story is told by John Masfield, novelist and poet of the sea, in "The Nine Days Wonder" (Heinemann, 3s. 6d.).

No "Fancy Writing"

There is no "fancy writing" in this account of those momentous nine days when the fate of the British Army, perhaps of the nation itself, depended on the courage of a few thousand British sailors, fishermen, bargemen, lightermen and amateur yachtsmen.

It is a straightforward document, based on official records and the diaries of those who were there.

"The soldier," W. C. F. Smith, R.A.M.C., is praised by the captain of the Royal Daffodil, which had 1,500 men aboard when she was attacked by six enemy bombers and badly hit. Altogether, this ship brought off 8,000 men.

One Man Saved 25

Then there is the story of Mr. J. R. Elton, steward of the yacht Bystander [owned by Mr. Wallace D. Roome, managing director of the "Daily Mirror"].

When the King Orry sank in the harbour entrance Elton dived overboard with a rope to save troops too exhausted to swim.

He remained in the water for thirty minutes, rescuing twenty-five officers and men.

On coming aboard again he went to his galley, equipped with cooking utensils for seven, and in the next half hour supplied ninety-seven soldiers with hot tea and food.

"The enemy had proclaimed our complete encirclement and destruction," writes Masfield. "No doubt he had expected to achieve both aims."

"The nation said to those men, in effect: 'Hold on; we will get you away.'"

"They held on and we got them away."

BUS GIRLS WIN FIRST ROUND

Plans to shuffle bus crews because some drivers were said to be getting too friendly with their conductresses have been suspended by the Eastern National Bus Company, it was announced.

The girls had threatened to strike when the new schedule was due.



Head of the Ziegfeld Girls Club on the West Coast, Irma Wilson is a glorified beauty in the M.G.M. musical film, "Ziegfeld Girl."

LOVE IS CURE FOR WOUNDED

Doctors in a big military hospital find Cupid the best cure in some of their cases.

The mental act of falling in love causes reactions much the same as the artificial gland treatment which became famous just before the war.

The patient may not know it, but when he falls for his nurse he not only feels better; he is better.

"Falling in love" one of the doctors explained to a reporter, "causes certain chemical reactions in the body which are definitely beneficial. The thyroid gland particularly is stimulated, and this liberates energy-creating hormones which whip up the entire system."

"In short, the whole process is a form of natural gland treatment."

Cases of shock react particularly well to falling in love. Even the healing of wounds is accelerated when the system is thus toned up.

So if the boy friend's in hospital and you're thinking twice about the expensive fare—don't. He'll get better twice as quickly after a glance at you.

4 HUNS AT 500 FT. GUN COAST

When four Messerschmidt 109s bombed a south-east coast town a Corporation water inspector and his wife and twenty-year-old daughter were killed.

The planes, flying at about 500ft., then flew several miles along the coast firing their machine-guns.

Fine families were made homeless and an old man of seventy-two killed in an attack on an eastern town.

Another German plane returning from a night flight over the south coast came down to within 300ft. of the ground—and A.A. guns opened fire. It is believed the plane crashed into the sea.

CIDER IS MORE POPULAR

A change in the drinking habits of people was mentioned by Mr. Sidney Lamb at a meeting of the Kensington (London) Licensing Justices.

Since the war, he said, "numbers of people who used to order wine, now take to beer, and others to cider. There is now a considerable demand for cider."



"You're picking winners well today—see if you can tell this whisky"

"It's White Horse, of course—I could tell it blindfold"

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Notice of General Meeting

The SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, 10th July, 1941, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd July to the 24th July inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
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General Managers.

Hong Kong, 14th May, 1941.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at 1 Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.
Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in sq. ft.	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 425	Playing Field Road between Fa Yuen Street and Tung Choi Street, Mong Kok.	ft. ft. ft. ft.	About 7,500	3144	\$17,550

The purchaser of the lot will be required to pay to the auctioneer in cash the sum of \$1,755.00, (being 10% of the upset price) immediately after the fall of the hammer, the balance of the premium being paid in accordance with the Conditions of Sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 23rd. May, 1941, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, No. 35, Hankow Road, Kowloon

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Hong Kong, 20th May, 1941.

BRIDGE NOTES

TOO CONSERVATIVE By The Four Aces

"I don't mind missing a Slam which needs very delicate play," writes a Houston, Texas fan, "but it burns me up to miss a Slam when there are twelve tricks in top cards."

North, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable.
NORTH
♠ 10 5
♥ A J 6 5 2
♦ 6 5
♣ A J 4 3
WEST
♠ 8 7 2
♥ Q 10 4
♦ J 10 9 2
♣ K 9 5
EAST
♠ 6 3
♥ 9 8 3
♦ 8 7 4 3
♣ Q 10 6 2
SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 9 4
♥ K 7
♦ A K Q
♣ 8 7

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1♠ Pass
2♥ Pass 4♠ Pass

"North felt he couldn't go on after four spades, partly because of no spades fit, partly because of the two losing diamonds, and partly because his hand had no real solidity."

"South didn't want to make a stronger bid than the original pass. Slam seemed very unlikely unless North could take the initiative. Were we both right, or was one of us at fault?"

We think South was right but that North was too conservative. After all, a jump to four spades is a Slam invitation; and North, with a "maximum pass" which included two Aces, should have encouraged South to go on.

It doesn't really matter what North bids over four spades—any bid would encourage South to bid a Slam. North might bid five clubs, or five spades—even five hearts—and South's next bid would be six spades in any case.

The lack of spade fit was unimportant, since South's big jump guaranteed an independent suit. The losing diamonds made no difference, because South had to have his strength somewhere—and diamonds was the most likely location. And North's two Aces were ample compensation for the lack of solidity.

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, non-vulnerable against vulnerable opponents, you held:

♠ K J 9 7
♥ A J 4
♦ K 10 5 3
♣ A 10

The bidding:
Maler You Jacoby Schenken
1♠ (7)

ANSWER: Pass. There is every prospect that the opponents will get themselves in trouble if you let them alone. If you enter the bidding, however, it is quite likely that you will get into trouble while the opponents scramble out of it.

Score 100% for pass, 20% for one no-trump or double.

Question No. 722

To-day you hold the same hand, and the bidding continues:

Maler You Jacoby Schenken
1♠ Pass 2NT Pass
3♠ (7)

What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow.)

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

PRAISE FROM THE KING

War Reserve constable Sidney Weekes, of Bristol, has received special commendation from the King for his conduct during the mass raids on the city. When houses were demolished by H.E. bombs and many people injured, Weekes, although wounded, carried on assisting others.

WAR HAS A GREAT APPETITE

WHY IS EUROPE menaced by starvation? The situation has generally been explained as the result of confiscation by Germans of food stocks in occupied territory for use of the German people and Army. That may be true but it is only part of the story.

Under normal conditions the Continent of Europe could probably feed itself. That would not permit luxury living but it would mean a living standard.

The present situation, therefore must be the result of the appearance of a new consumer on the Continent.

That consumer was introduced by Germany and is called war. It is not people but war industries that require the produce that should feed the hungry in German occupied territories.

A Polish expert writing in the London "Polish Daily" supplies statistics to support this thesis.

According to figures furnished by this expert the Reich had between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 tons of grain on hand at the outbreak of the war. All the conquered lands were able to satisfy their own grain needs, and Poland and Rumania exported.

But because of the war grain production in all these countries was seriously affected. In Norway and Denmark it was 25 per cent below the average. In Netherlands and France 40 per cent below. It was below average in Australia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and even in the Reich itself.

Imports from the Balkans and possibly from Russia tended to offset this loss. Taking this into consideration and also remembering the great German reserve stocks, the conclusion is reached that there was enough grain on the Continent to feed all its people for the year 1940-1941 and possibly even during the year following. If the bread provided in occupied countries is insufficient in quantity and poor in quality, that is because the Germans are unwilling to draw upon their reserves and are using grain for the manufacture of alcohol.

Could Produce Enough

The Continent could produce enough starches and sugars to feed its inhabitants. The Reich alone should now be able to produce 60,000,000 tons of potatoes a year, considering that in 1940 an additional 150,000 hectares of ground was given over to the cultivation of that staple food. Potatoes have always been an important item in Poland. As for sugar, both Poland and France grow the sugar beet in great quantities. Yet trustworthy reports from the Reich and occupied territories tell of constant shortage of both potatoes and sugar. This can hardly be laid to labour shortage for hundreds of thousands of war prisoners and compulsory labour "recruited" in the conquered lands and taken from Italy have replaced German farm workers now in the Army.

The potato shortage is explained by the enormous quantities of that vegetable sent to the alcohol factories. According to the "Deutsches Nachrichten", three-quarters of the 1941 crop has been marked for that purpose. That figure is necessarily highly exaggerated, but it serves to call attention to the necessity of finding

substitutes for gasoline and therefore the Nazi problem of fuel oil.

Milk For Plastics

The sugar shortage is due to similar causes. One kilogram (2.2 pounds) of sugar will produce 250 grams of glycerine, according to the expert's figures. Glycerine is necessary for the manufacture of explosives. The by-products of the sugar beets are no longer used for cattle feed but along with potatoes are made to yield alcohol.

As for the milk shortage, it is true that lack of feed has resulted in the slaughter of many cows. On the other hand the Reich had laid in enormous stocks of condensed milk from Switzerland and still gets the Swiss surplus. If there is no milk for the people under German control it is again because the Germans are not willing to call upon their reserve supply; and for another reason too easily overlooked—that they are using vast quantities of milk in the manufacture of plastics, thus releasing otherwise necessary wood and metals for arms production.

The situation in regard to fats is somewhat different. In pre-war years the Reich imported 50 per cent of the fats it used, despite herculean efforts to become self-sufficient in this respect. With the exception of Denmark most of the German-occupied countries also imported fats. Yet from the viewpoint of edible fats none of those countries should really suffer during 1941.

Notwithstanding the loss of fish and fish oils, there should be a sufficiency of butter, margarine, lard, vegetable oil to maintain reasonable health standards. The reason that there is not sufficient is to be found in the production of glycerine, stearin and their kind. Germany being poor in cellulose, it must have glycerine for the manufacture of explosive. Hence to the glycerine factories goes the food that should feed the people.

It is not, then, the German civilian population that is consuming the food diligently gathered up in the occupied lands and shipped to the Reich. At least not much of it. Most of it is destined for the Reich's insatiable war machine—war industry and the Army.

ONE BOMB AFTER ANOTHER

Who is the most-bombed man in England?

The honour is claimed for Mr. H. A. Yapp, of the St. Helier Branch of the British Legion. He has been bombed out of his home five times.

After the fifth occasion Mr. Yapp took a flat in Westminster, only to be bombed out again. He decided to go and live at Nottingham, and on the way the train was bombed.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DISREGARD

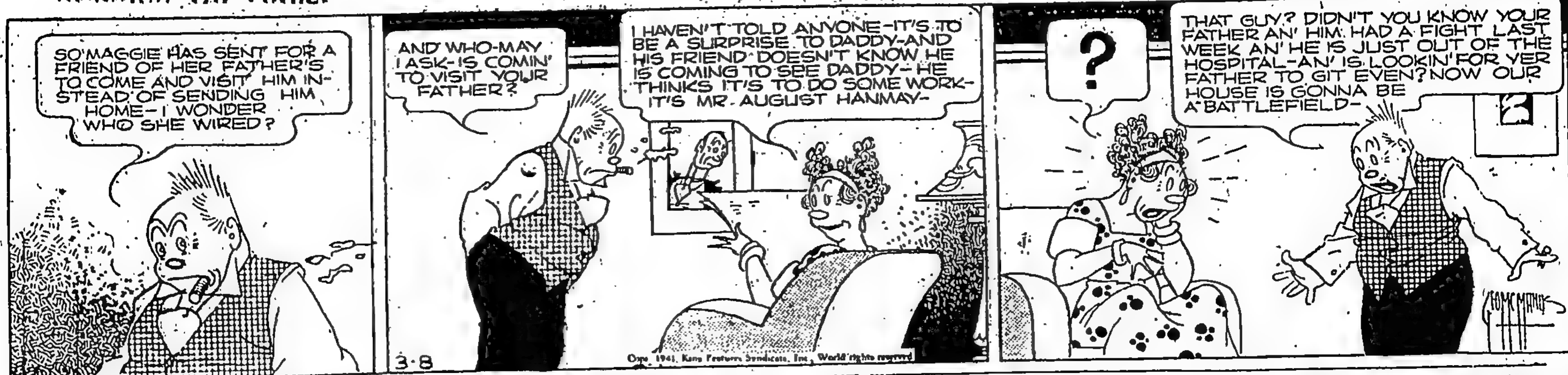
The China Mail

WHEN PLACING YOUR ADVERTISING

"EARLIEST WITH THE LATEST"

Reveals His Father

By George MacManus



A PAGE FOR WOMEN Acting Self-Consciously

Shyness, or self-consciousness, is a characteristic each of us must try to conquer, for it is frequently interpreted by others to be a "high-hat" attitude.

I know the most darling girl who is in her twenties and is one of the loneliest girls on earth. She is pretty and talented and just as nice as she can be—but she is terribly shy. Most people do not realize that she is shy. She acts so self-conscious by keeping in a corner, or by answering in monosyllables that people think she is a snob.

People, you know, do not take the time to investigate why you tick as you do—they simply accept what you offer them. If you will not help to carry on a conversation, or go up to them and greet them with a smile, they in turn are not going to bother with you.

Shyness is a pretty prevalent ailment. All adolescents, male and female, are troubled with it at one time or another and many adults suffer with it too. But it can be licked. You simply have to tell yourself that no one is going to bite you if you open your mouth or walk across a room!

Shy persons are shy only in company of others! They are not shy in their thoughts, their hopes, their endeavours. But they freeze up all their natural charm the minute they get with strangers, or in a group numbering more than two or three friends. Then they let fear get the better hand—they FEAR they are not dressed well enough; they FEAR they are not interesting enough; they FEAR they will make a mistake; they FEAR others are not going to like them; they FEAR they are misfits in the world!

What a pity that fear. Fear is a monster and the only way you can conquer it is to face it squarely and keep repeating "I am not afraid of anything." But do not go brazen in your actions while trying to defeat fear—shy persons frequently do, you know. They "put on an act" in defence of their shyness, and are again judged wrongly of being exhibitionists, which are harder to stand than persons who are merely self-conscious. So by all means do not grow into a brazen bore!

Just force yourself to enter the conversations about you; to go out to more parties; to go up and



A final spraying of a beguiling fragrance after careful grooming gives one greater self-confidence. All shy girls should wear lovely perfumes!

Speak to those whom you have met and to introduce yourself to others whom you have not met if they are in your group of acquaintances. Dress as well as you can and be meticulous in your grooming. Don't worry if you haven't a new dress or a new suit. Wear what you have and wear it well by standing and sitting and walking in attractive posture.

Keep your mind well informed so you will be able to talk interestingly—there are ways of switching the conversation around to a subject on which you are informed. And by all means RELAX AND SMILE. You cannot be too earnest all of the time! A friendly smile nicely covers up a shy tongue!

Do Not Fear Soap and Water

Girls and women who shy away from soap and water as a beauty treatment are indulging their ignorance; for soap and water—providing the soap is bland and the water soft—are by far the greatest aids to personal loveliness we have.

Naturally I assume that you bathe or shower your entire body frequently—once a day if circumstances permit, using plenty of soap application. That is simply conforming to society's enlightened health rule. But I wonder if the women and girls who read this column daily actually wash their faces thoroughly and often enough?

Unless your skin is allergic to soaps, or so sensitive that even a washing with a linen cloth irritates it, you can actually scrub your complexion with a brush and soap four, five or six times a week. Yes I mean working up a lather with a complexion brush, bland soap and luke warm water, and scrubbing those areas which are most quickly affected by minor blemishes—the chin, high on the cheek bones and the sides of the nose.

Examine Your Skin

Take a mirror to a candle light and examine your skin diligently. Do you have any minor blemishes? Underskin hard, pimples, whiteheads, blackheads, small pimples? Does your skin look pasty? Do you have a slight acne condition? If your skin is free of all these has it a vital, fresh appearance?

A thorough scrubbing frequently will banish all those complexion ailments. But you cannot expect miracles the first time you scrub. You must repeat the treatment until your skin is as fresh and vital as it should be—then you should scrub regularly once or twice a week to keep it that way.

Two precautions you must take, though. One is to RINSE YOUR SKIN VERY WELL. It might take from three to five minutes



If your complexion is as vitally fresh and clear as Marie Wilson's you may wear the severest of coiffures with great charm.

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OFF THE RECORD

By ED REED



"Step right over here, Mr. Bailey, and we'll try the same thing in a smaller size!"

Here's Luck

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to get every bit of lather off your face—and every bit should come off. First use warm water, then cooler and at last cold, until your skin squeals from cleanliness.

The other precaution is a protection against dryness. You may need none; your freshened skin may secrete sufficient natural lubrication. But if it doesn't use a very thin powder base or a softening lotion or cream which agrees with your skin.

Personally I am not in favour of exercise.

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S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	May 30
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S.S. "PRESIDENT MADISON"	June 19

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RADIO

12.15 p.m.—Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 p.m.—Ambrose and His Orchestra. Fox-Trots—Whotcha Gitcha Trombone For?; I'll Step Out of the Picture. A Selection from Walt Disney's "Silly Symphonies" (arr. Munro). When Day Is Done (De Sylva). Fox-Trots—Don't You Ever Cry; When I Dream of Home.

12.50 p.m.—Turner Layton (Vocal). Let the Curtain Come Down (Newman); My Capri Serenade (from "Top Hat and Tails"); Don't Make Me Laugh (Simon & Stillman).

1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal.

1.01 p.m.—Mozart—Quartet in E Flat Major—K. 493. 1st Mov. Allegro. 2nd Mov. Larghetto. 3rd Mov. Allegretto. Horstense Monath (Piano) and the Pacquier Trio.

1.25 p.m.—A Song. Grant O Love (from "The Marriage of Figaro" Mozart). Tiana Lemnitz (Soprano) with Orchestra.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter & Rugby Press and Announcements.

1.45 p.m.—Louis Levy & His Gaumont British Symphony. "Radio City Revels" Selection. "Head Over Heels" Selection. Jingle of the Jungle (film "London Melody"). "Everything is Rhythm" Selection. Goldwyn Follies Film Selection.

2.15 p.m.—Close down.

5.45 p.m.—Indian Programme.

6.30 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quotations.

6.32 p.m.—A "Swing" Programme. Fox-Trot I Bought a Wooden Whistle. Jimmy Dorsey & his Orch.

Fox-Trots Love Gave Me You, Little Sally Water. Al Cooper & his Savoy Sultans.

Fox-Trots So Far, So Good, You, You Darlin'. Duke Ellington & his Famous Orchestra.

Fox-Trot Alive, Alive O! Al and Bob Harvey (Vocal Duet) with Orchestra.

Fox-Trot Ferryboat Serenade. Billy Cotton & his Band.

Fox-Trot I Hear Bluebirds. Quick-Step Rumpelstiltskin. Arthur Young & Hatchett's Swingtette.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.

7.15 p.m.—London Relay — "Questions of the Hour".

7.30 p.m.—Humorous and Vocal Variety.

Vocal—Love Song of Renaldo (Fain, Kahal). Tony Martin with Orchestra & the Century Quartet.

Dramatic Monologue—The Quest (Kenneth Blain). Vocal—A Ballad (Kenneth Blain). Arthur Askey with piano accompaniment.

Vocal—You Do Something to Me (Porter). You Go to My Head (Coots, Gillespie). Marlene Dietrich with Orchestra.

Comedians—The Lady and the Bottle; At the Zoo. Brad and Al with piano accompaniment.

Vocal—Marcheta (Schertzigler). Sierra Sue (Carey). Bing Crosby with Orchestra.

8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Announcements.

8.02 p.m.—Al Bollington at the Organ. Irving Berlin Memories.

Intro: What'll I do; Blue Skies; Always; How deep is the Ocean; Say it with music; You forgot to remember; Say it isn't so; The song is ended.

Medley of Serenades. Intro: Serenade "Frasquita" (Lehar); Serenade (Heykens); Serenade (Schubert); Serenade (Toselli); Second Serenade (Heykens); Serenade "Student Prince"—Rombert.

8.15 p.m.—Studio—Local Newsletter.

8.30 p.m.—Musical Comedy Selections. Anything Goes—Selection (Cole Porter). Carroll Gibbons & the Savoy Hotel Orpheans with Vocal Chorus.

Crest of the Wave—Selection.... Patricia Rossborough (Piano). Words and Music—Selection.... Debroy Somers Band with Vocal Chorus by Dan Donovan.

Gems from "No, No Nanette" (Vincent Youmans); Gems from "Rose-Marie" (Friml).... Light Opera Company.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News & News Commentary.

9.15 p.m.—Studio—"Broadcasting in the Blitz". Talk by M. J. Abbott.

9.30 p.m.—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra with Maria Olczewska (Contralto).

"Le Prophete"—Coronation March (Meyerbeer).... Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

Let Me Weep ("Rinaldo"—Handel).... Maria Olczewska (Contralto) with State Opera Orchestra.

A Fairy Ballet (White); Raindrops—Pizzicati for Strings (Riviere).... Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

9.45-10.00 p.m.—News in French (on Short Wave only).

9.45 p.m.—Benno Moisewitsch at the Piano.

Rhapsody in E Flat (Brahms).

Polonaise in B Flat Major, Op. 71, No. 2 (Chopin).

Grillen (Schumann).

Mouvements Perpetuels (Poulenc).

10.00 p.m.—London Relay—"To Talk of Many Things", by Shaw Desmond (Irish author).

10.15 p.m.—Beethoven—"Prometheus" Overture Op. 43 and Quartet in F Major.

"Prometheus"—Overture, Op. 43.... Symphony Orchestra conducted by Albert Coates.

Quartet in F Major, Rasumoffsky.... Op. 59, No. 1—1st Mov: Allegro; 2nd Mov: Allegretto vivace a tempo scherzando; 3rd Mov: Adagio molto e mesto; 4th Mov: Theme Russe—Allegro.... Roth Siring Quartet.

11.00 p.m.—Close down.

DUKE MAY BE CHALLENGED

LIABILITY TO PAY STIPEND

Church records for more than six centuries are being examined on behalf of the Bishop of St. Albans, Dr. Furse, in an endeavour to compel the Duke of Bedford to continue payment of £330 a year stipend to the vicar of St. Mary's, Woburn, Beds.

Mr. A. Morrison, solicitor to the Bishop, said that he is searching for documents which may be in the archives at Woburn Abbey, which were left by the late duke to the trustees of the Bedford family estate, and could not be seen without their permission.

"It would be extraordinary if there were not some obligation on the lay rector who provided the church to pay the stipend," he said. "The obligation would fall on his heirs, and I am sure he would never have been given a licence to build the church if such provision had not been made."

"The Record Office in London, the Diocesan Record Office, and records of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and of Queen Anne's Bounty are all being searched to add to our difficulties, many of the documents have been put away for safe custody during the war."

Mr. G. G. Hartwright, registrar of the diocese, stated that a search was also being made of the parish register at Woburn and the records of the diocese of Ely and of Lincoln, to which Woburn was formerly attached. Local people were being questioned.

Legal Action Possible

"I have heard of only one other case where the patron paid the stipend, and I believe there must be a legal obligation on the duke to continue payment," he said. "If we find that is so, we shall bring legal action to compel him to continue."

Meanwhile parishioners of Woburn are consulting with the bishop as to what they should do. Only £30 of the total stipend is not paid by the duke.

Pensioners of the late duke have been unable to draw their full pensions since his death. In his will he stated: "I hope my successor will continue the estate pensions, which amount to about £8,700 per annum."

Archdeacon Martindale, vicar of Woburn, said that he knew many pensioners were still waiting for the estate to be wound up to receive their money.

The late Duke of Bedford was patron of 24 livings but two were transferred to the Bishop of Peterborough in 1933. The remainder have passed to the present duke.



If sugar and spice and everything nice could be added to temperament a lot of people would be easier to get along with.

DISAFFECTION TALK LED TO PRISON

A fifty-five-year-old navy, who told some soldiers who were working on reconstruction of bomb-damaged property they were "bloody fools to work like that for 2s. a day," was sent to prison for six weeks by Birmingham Magistrates.

He was William Long, who formerly lived in Bath Street, Birmingham, and he was charged under the Defence Regulations with saying words likely to cause disaffection among members of the Forces.

He was employed by a firm engaged in clearing up raid damage. A detachment of soldiers were drafted to help them, and Long stood on the top of a pile of excavations and said, "I have plenty of money; it will last me six months. I am clearing out to a safe place. I don't care who wins the war. You are bloody fools to work like that for 2s. a day."

Long, who apologised for the offence, had served 13 years in the Army, including service throughout the last war.

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England's Most Popular Best Seller, the Air Ministry's Account of the great days between August 8th and October 31st, 1940, tells the story of one of the greatest battles in history, the more dramatic as it was fought high in the clouds over the Southern coast of England. Here is the fourth instalment of "THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN."

THE LUFTWAFFE IN RETREAT

The Official Account

(CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED)

On the 6th October the fourth and final stage of the battle began. The enemy's strategy and method of attack now changed completely. He withdrew nearly all his long range bombers and tried to achieve his end by means of fighters and fighter bombers. This change was the surest proof that he had received such a hammering as to make further use of his depleted bombing force by daylight too costly. He preferred to send it over by night and this he did in increasing numbers. His tactical use of his fighters and fighter bombers — a few of them were Me. 109s, but they were mostly Me. 108s, fitted with a makeshift bomb carrier enabling them to take a pair of bombs at a speed of about 300 miles per hour — was this.

Mass fighter formations were sent over at a great height in almost continuous waves to attack London, still the principal target. He doubtless hoped by this means to wear out our fighter defence by forcing it, at much higher altitudes, to engage aircraft which were making the best use possible of high cloud cover. In early stages he reduced the size of his formations, and used flights of from two to nine aircraft. Fighter bombers were protected more and more by Me. 110 fighters. Evidently, however, this new plan did not achieve the success for which he hoped, for, in the third week of October, he reverted once more to large formations flying at 30,000 ft or higher. To enable them to break through, the Germans continued to use tactics of diversion. Whenever the weather was good enough, waves of fighters appeared almost continuously over the South East of England. Using the cover these provided, very high flying fighter bombers made frequent and rapid attacks on the London area. On sighting our fighters, however, they often jettisoned their bombs and made off. They showed in fact, little tendency to engage, but when they did so they sometimes gained the advantage of surprise owing to the height at which they were flying.

The Last Move Countered

Our own tactics were immediately altered, so successfully that No. 11 Group accounted for 167 enemy aircraft in 3½ weeks. The cost to the group was 45 pilots. In this phase the number of enemy aircraft probably destroyed rose considerably because fighting took place so high up that our pilots were unable to see the ultimate fate of many of the German aircraft which fell away after the encounter towards the sea. The physical strain of fighting at heights of 30,000 ft. or more proved very severe.

It is possible to detect a feeling of despair in the hearts of the Luftwaffe during this final phase of the struggle. Try as they might and did, our defences were still not only intact but invulnerable. Occasionally an odd Me. 109 or small formation broke through and reached London but the weight of bombs which they succeeded in dropping was only a fraction of what had been dropped in August and September. Moreover, there was little attempt at precision bombing. There can be no better proof of the enemy's failure than that furnished by the citizens of London. During the early stages many of them took cover when the sirens sounded. Post Offices, Ministries and Public Departments, large stores — all closed their doors and sent their staffs and any visitors in the building to cover. Very soon, however, it was noticed that most of the noise at no time could be compared with the nightly barrage which soon became the background of their slumbers, and was due to gunfire and not to explosion of bombs. Trails of white vapour

forming fantastic and beautiful patterns in the summer sky were often the only indication that the Luftwaffe was over the capital. These pleased the eye and provided a subject for speculation in streets and public resorts. Soon, however, even these failed to attract much notice. As the days wore on, the Londoner, always confident in the ability of the Royal Air Force to protect him in hours of daylight, began to take that protection for granted. Except when roof watchers — the Prime Minister's "Jim Crows" — signalled that danger was imminent, life went on as usual and still does.

There can be no better tribute to the men of the Fighter Squadrons

Greatest Day—The 15th September, 1940

The foregoing is a summary, necessarily brief and incomplete, for the battle took place too recently for a full account to be written of almost three months of nearly continuous air fighting. In order better to comprehend its nature, it is necessary to examine in greater detail an individual day's fighting. Sunday the 15th September is as good a day as any other. It was one of the "Great Days" as they have come to be called and actions then fought were described by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons as "the most brilliant and fruitful of any fought upon a large scale up to that date by fighters of the Royal Air Force." The enemy lost 185 aircraft. This is what happened.

Over the South-East of England the day of Sunday the 15th September dawned a little misty, but cleared by 8 o'clock and disclosed light cumulus cloud at 2,000 or 3,000 ft. The extent of this cloud varied and in places it was heavy enough to produce light local showers. Visibility, however, was, on the whole, good throughout the day; slight wind was from the west shifting to North-West as the day advanced.

The first enemy patrol arrived soon after 9 a.m. They were reported to be in the Straits, in the Thames Estuary, off Harwich and between Lympne and Dungeness. At about 11.30 a.m. Goering launched the first wave of the morning attack, consisting of 100 or more aircraft, soon followed by 150 more. These crossed the English coast at three main points near Ramsgate, between Dover and Folkestone and a mile or two north of Dungeness. Their objective was London. This formidable force was composed of Dornier Bomber 17 and 215 Bombers, escorted by Me. 109s. They flew at various heights, between 15,000 and 25,000 ft. From the ground the German aircraft looked like black dots at the head of long streamers of white vapour: from the air, like specks rapidly growing. They appeared first as model aeroplanes and then closer, as large full sized aircraft.

The battle was soon joined and raged for about three quarters of an hour over East Kent and London. Some 100 German bombers burst through our defence and reached the Eastern and Southern quarters of the Capital. A number of them were intercepted over the centre of the city itself, just as Big Ben was striking the hour of noon.

To understand the nature of the combat, it must be remembered that aircraft engaged in it were flying at a speed of between 300 and 400 miles per hour. At that speed place names become almost meaningless. The enemy, for example, might have been intercepted over Maidstone but not destroyed until within a few miles of Calais. "The place when the attack was delivered—Hammer-smith to Dungeness" or "London to the French Coast." Such phrases in Intelligence Patrol Reports

forcefully illustrate the size of the area over which the battles were fought. That being so, it is better perhaps not to attempt to plot the place of attack too accurately — an almost hopeless task—but to refer to it simply as the Southern marches of England.

The battle in fact took place roughly in a cube about 80 miles long, 38 miles broad and from five to six miles high. It was in this space, between noon and 12.30 p.m., that between 150 and 200 individual combats took place. Many of these developed into stern chases which were broken off within a mile or two of the French Coast.

"Achtung Spitfeuer!"

Sixteen squadrons of No. 11 Group, followed by five from Nos. 10 and 12, were sent to engage the enemy. All but one of the squadrons taking part in the battle were very soon face to face with him. Five squadrons of Spitfires opened their attack against the oncoming Germans in the Maidstone-Canterbury-Dover-Dungeness area. These were in action slightly before the Hurricane Squadrons which intercepted farther back between Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells and South London.

The Germans were found to be flying in various types of formations. Bombers were usually some thousands of feet under fighters, but sometimes this position was reversed. Bombers flew either in "V" shaped formation (of from five to seven aircraft, or in lines of five aircraft abreast, or in diamond formation.

Me. 109s were usually in vics. One pilot has described the attacking German aircraft as flying in little groups of nine arranged in three like Sergeant's stripes. Each group of nine was in this case supported by Group 9 Me. 110 fighters, with single-seater Me. 109s or Me. 113s circling high above.

The enemy soon realised that our defence was awake and active, for German pilots could be heard calling out to each other over their wireless phones "Achtung Spitfeuer!" (Lookout Spitfire!). They had need to keep alert. Our pilots opened fire at an average range of from 250 to 200 yards, closing when necessary to 50 yards. Many of the enemy fighters belonged to the famous Yellow Nose Squadrons, though some had white noses and even, occasionally, red.

"Justification For Our New Tactics"

Once the battle was joined, regular formation was frequently lost and each pilot chose an individual foe. The following account of one combat can be taken as typical of the rest.

A pilot, whose squadron was attacking in echelon to starboard, dived out of the sun on to an Me. 109 which blew up after receiving his first burst of fire. By this time he found that another Me. 109 was on his tail. He turned, got it in his sights and set it afire with several bursts. He was now separated from his comrades and therefore started to return to his base. As he was coming down, he received a message saying that the enemy were above. He looked up, saw a group of Dorniers at 14,000 ft., climbed and attacked them. He got in a burst at a Dornier: other friendly fighters came up to help. The enemy aircraft crashed into a wood and exploded.

While Spitfires and Hurricanes were in action over Kent, other Hurricanes were dealing with such of the enemy as had succeeded by sheer force of numbers in breaking through and reaching the outskirts of London. Fourteen Squadrons of Hurricanes, almost immediately reinforced by three more squadrons of Spitfires, took up this task, all of them coming

GIRL FAINTS AS POLICE SAY SHE IS UNWED

A PRETTY 20-YEAR-OLD GIRL FAINTED IN COURT AT COALVILLE, LEICESTERSHIRE, WHEN A POLICE WITNESS SAID SHE WAS NOT MARRIED.

The girl, Frances Alma Runnocks, was wearing a wedding ring, and had told the Court she had recently married.

She was charged with stealing her stepfather's life savings.

The stepfather said his savings, £25, had since been repaid by a man he had understood to be her husband.

The girl was bound over for two years on condition that she does not visit public houses or clubs.

CARRIED PILOT 30 MILES OVER DESERT

An example of the spirit which has contributed to the defeat of the Italians had been revealed by the parents of Sergeant John Burl, Rhodesian section of the South African Force.

In a two seater machine, Burl and a pilot attacked five Italian bombers, shot down one and damaged another. Their machine was forced down, and Burl was wounded in both arms. The pilot, more seriously wounded, became unconscious.

Burl carried the wounded pilot across thirty miles of desert to a British camp. The journey took two days and nights.—Associated Press.

U.S. NAVY CALL FOR RECRUITS

The United States naval recruiting service has called for 35,000 additional enlistments by June 30. The service explained the men were urgently needed for Uncle Sam's expanding fleets, says an Associated Press message from New York.

into action between noon and 12.20 p.m. There ensued a continuous and general engagement extending from London to the coast and beyond.

In it, tactics so carefully thought out, so assiduously practised, secured victory. Let a Squadron Leader describe the results they achieved.

"The 15th September" he says, "dawned bright and clear at Croydon. It never seemed to do anything else during those exciting weeks of August and September. But to us it was just another day. We were not interested in Hitler's entry into London: most of us were wondering whether we should have time to finish breakfast before the first Blitz started. We were lucky.

It was not till 9.30 a.m. that the sirens started wailing and the order came through to rendezvous, base at 20,000 ft. As we were climbing in a southerly direction at 15,000 ft., we saw 30 Heinkels supported by 50 Me. 109s, 4,000 ft. over them and 20 Me. 110s to a flank approaching us from above. We turned and climbed, flying in the same direction as the bombers with the whole squadrons strung out in echelon to port up sun, so that each man had a view of the enemy.

"A" Flight timed their attack to perfection, coming down sun in a power dive on the enemy's left flank. As each was selecting his own man, the Me. 110 escort had roared in to intercept, with cannons blazing at 1,000 yds. range, but they were two seconds too late—too late to engage our fighters, but just in time to make them hesitate long enough to miss the bomber leader. Two Heinkels hee'd out of formation.

Meanwhile, the Me. 110s had flashed out of sight leaving the way clear for "B" Flight as long as the Me. 109s stayed above. "B" Flight Leader knew how to bide his time but, just as he was about to launch his attack, the Heinkels did an unbelievable thing. They turned South into the sun and into him. With his first burst, the Leader destroyed the leading bomber which blew up with such force that it knocked a wing off the left-hand bomber. A little bank and a burst from his guns sent the right-hand Heinkel out of formation with smoke pouring out of both engines. Before returning home, he knocked down an Me. 109. Four aircraft destroyed for the expenditure of 1,200 rounds was the best justification for our new tactics."

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THE PLACE OF BAER; ACTOR OR FIGHTER?

There is lively debate now as to the place of the Great Baer in contemporary history. Actor or fighter? Should he be ranked among the great thumpers? Never did the phrase "sock and buskin" contain a fuller meaning than when Madcap Max made his first bow behind the pugilistic footlights, writes John Kieran from New York.

He has been called the Barrymore of Boxing which should be enough to send all the Barrymores scurrying off to consult their attorneys-in-law. A distinguished critic, Colonel Joe Williams, referred to him as "the hilarious Hamlet," once again raising the question: Was Hamlet mad? This onlooker always thought that the acting of the Great Baer was more in the style of Bottom the Weaver. "Very tragical mirth."

The Shakespearean touch recalls that bear-baiting was a popular pastime in Merrie England in the days of W. Shakespeare. Gent A bear was chained either by the neck or by one hind leg and dogs were turned loose to worry him. The elegant amusement was banned by the reformers in Cromwell's time and Thomas Babington Macaulay wrote that it was stopped "not because it gave pain to the bear but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

It is to be hoped that the historic fathers will not ban the modern sport of Baer-baiting for the same reason. The spectators plainly were delighted with the latest Baer-baiting programme.

The Acting Was Wonderful

It's true that, as a heavyweight fighter, the Baer has gone over the mountain. But as an actor in a heavy part, he still can draw the crowd. He really packs 'em in. His fighting against Lou Nova was well, the dramatic critics would have called it adequate. As for his acting, the boxing writers had to bow down and describe it as magnificent. He was wonderful as the Dying Gladiator. He would have made the part even bigger and better if Referee Arthur Donovan hadn't rung down the curtain a bit hastily.

Even then the Great Baer, who had been on the floor, rose to the occasion. If they wouldn't let him

finish off his Dying Gladiator scene in style he would be Henry V with his "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more." He shook his gory locks and, suddenly revived, he made a furious rush of two or three inches toward the fellow who had played the principal part in the Baer-baiting scene of the evening.

It was grand. It was thrilling. It was the Great Baer histrionically at his best. It wasn't a case of "Never give up the fight!" The fight was over. It was the thespian soul of the Great Baer battling to the last, clamping the curtain call.

Playing All Parts

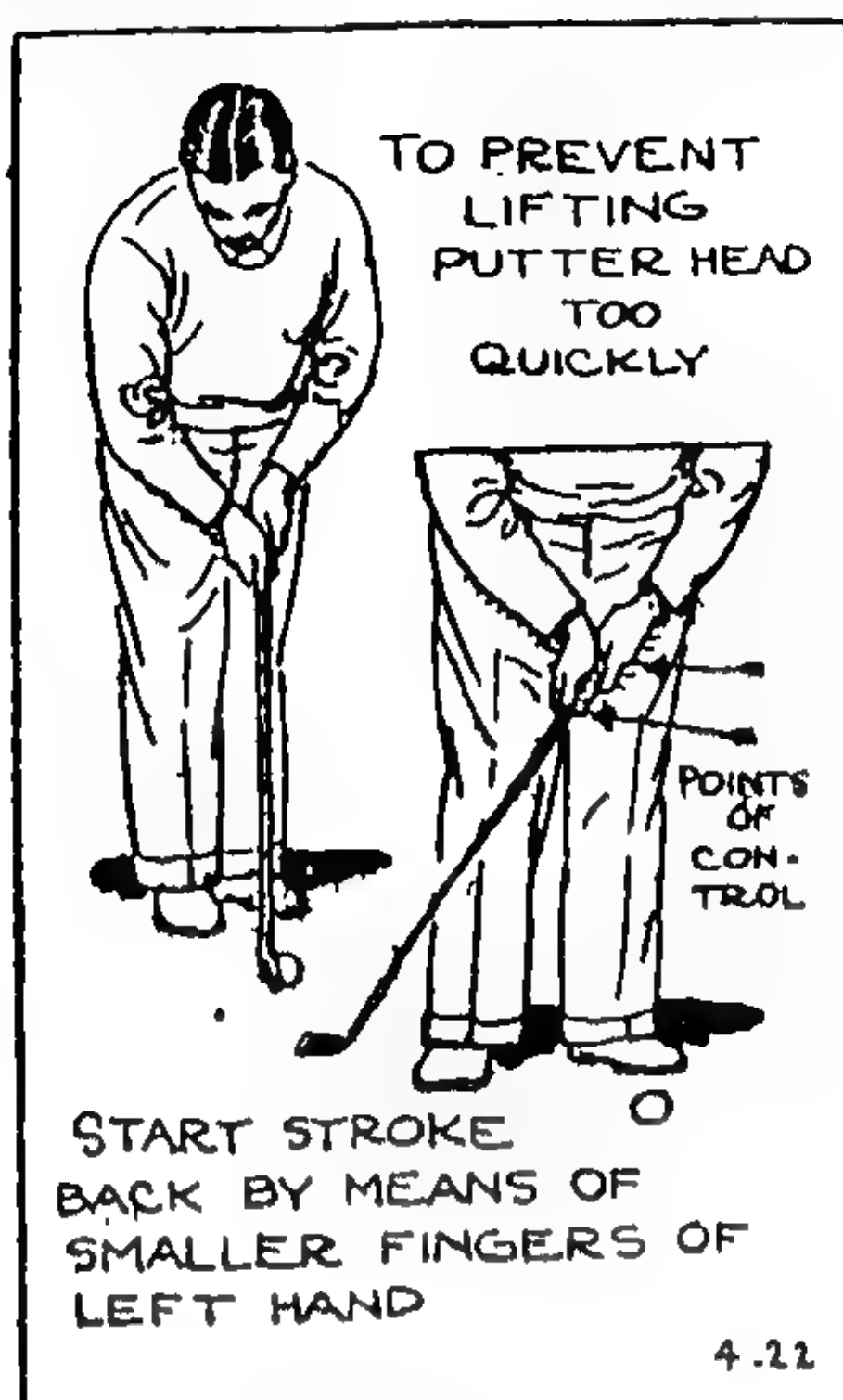
It's impossible to describe fully the antics of the Great Baer on the pugilistic stage. He has to be seen to be appreciated. The airy gestures, the heavy sneers, the light laugh and the dark look, broad face written on his face in one moment and stark fury blazing in his eyes, the next moment. With sound effects, too, he laughs, he snarls, he grunts, he breathes with dreadful emphasis.

In the first round the other might he stood off in a lordly manner and beckoned Nova to come on and fight. He hadn't done a lick of fighting himself at that point, but that didn't make any difference to the Great Baer. It was a grand gesture and maybe he wasn't sure that he would have a chance to make it later on in the fight. He worked it in before it was too late. He winked at the ringside spectators with his left eye as his head hung over Nova's shoulder. This was to indicate complete scorn of Nova's attempt to hurt him. But in the eighth round he couldn't have repeated the wink if he had tried. His left eye had closed for the evening.

Max The Magnificent

He was in no mood for comedy at that stage, anyway. The comedy (Continued at foot of Next Col.)

GRAPHIC GOLF



Putting Stroke BY BEST BALL

Raising the putter head too abruptly on the backswing is a common putting grievance. It isn't the fault of the right hand so much in this instance as it is the left. And in putting, as with other golf shots, the clubhead should travel low along the ground for a short distance back of the ball. Its path should follow that of an imaginary line drawn from the ball to the cup. The danger at this point is to keep from straying outside this line for at impact such a stroke is likely to cut across the ball from the outside in.

By starting the backswing at the point of firmest pressure on the club i.e. by means of the smaller fingers of the left hand, the putter head will keep close to the turf and keep the proper alignment. This section of the grip and that of the first joint of the right forefinger and thumb are the points of control in the putting grip.

Next Article—Wood's Putting.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

Nathaniel Huang—It would have simplified matters had we stated that times and distances were on aggregate, being a team competition. Errors in our report were made in two cases, however, as the pole vault and high jump heights should have read feet and inches, not metres.

—Sports Ed.

ended with the bell that opened the fifth round. When the Great Baer hit Nova with his Sunday punch in the fourth round and Nova didn't stay down, the theatrical sense of Madcap Max didn't desert him. He knew his part from there on was to be one of heavy tragedy and he played it to perfection. When he went down it wasn't like a sack of potatoes. He made it look as vast and fearful as the sack of Rome. Up or down, he was Max the Magnificent to the last gasp.

It's the notion in this corner that Lou Nova made some sorry mistakes in his Baer-baiting, even if all's well that ends well and Nova, with the light-brown hair came away crowned with the laurel. The sneers and fantastic poses of the Great Baer were theatrically designed to make Lou lose his temper and trade wallops with the thumping thespian. And Lou fell for it a few times.

For that matter, Lou Nova didn't fill his rosters with confidence that he could put up a great fight with Louis by the way he went through his Baer-baiting programme. Lou showed courage and stamina and a good left hand. But he was a steady target, out there. He didn't seem able to bend from the waist. He's strictly a stand-up fighter. If Baer could hit him, how could the Shuffler miss him? If Baer could knock him down, what would Louis do to him? That, as Hamlet said, must give us pause.

BOWLS TEAMS

Following clubs have selected their lawn bowls teams for Saturday:—

POLICE
First Division (v Craigengower Home)
W. McLeod, W. Harris, W. Dail and J. Shepherd (Skip)
W. Smith, W. McHardy, A. E. Carey and E. G. Post (Skip)
C. Gough, C. Plik, G. Perkins and W. Mair (Skip)
Third Division (v H.K.C.C. Away)
J. Hayward, J. Riddell, J. McWalter and J. Aitken (Skip)
A. Souter, C. Wilcox, F. Nolan and J. MacDonald (Skip)
E. Greenwood, G. Davies, A. Johnson and F. Channing (Skip)
K.B.G.C.

"A" First Division (v Civil Service C.C. Home)
W. L. Walker, W. McNeill, S. Randle and A. Holland (Skip)
R. P. Phillips, H. White, H. Lockhart and A. J. Hall (Skip)
I. Sykes, A. Hyde Lay, H. E. Drew and J. McKelvie (Skip)

"B" First Division (v Indian R.C. Home)
W. C. Hadden, V. C. Dixon, E. Levelt and R. Duncan (Skip)
P. A. Peckham, J. C. Galt, D. W. Waterston and J. G. Meier (Skip)
E. Seard, G. W. Deacon, G. Sheariff and I. Guy (Skip)

"C" Third Division (v Indian R.C. Away)
A. Morton, Sir A. MacGregor, E. V. Searle and H. Nish (Skip)
J. S. Dunne, C. E. Langley, C. Wallis and E. Atkins (Skip)
H. Bicknell, G. Elphick, L. Jordan and K. C. Hamilton (Skip)
K.C.C.

First Division (v Kowloon Dock R.C. Home)
A. E. P. Guest, W. W. Parsons, N. J. Bebbington and T. A. Madar (Skip)
A. E. Perry, A. W. Smith, L. Jack and E. C. Fincher (Skip)
W. Mulcahy, A. W. Ramsey, G. E. Taylor and J. Fraser (Skip)

Second Division (v Talkoo Docks R.C. Away)
H. Langley, A. H. Martin, E. C. Currie and R. S. Meadows (Skip)
R. S. Capell, F. A. Pabel, H. Overy and T. W. Carr (Skip)
A. C. Tribble, G. Bowden, J. M. Jack and A. Steven (Skip)

Reserve Rink (v Recreation Away)
A. Zimmermann, H. Brakenstine, R. T. Burch and D. Hung (Skip)
Reserve Rink (v Craigengower Away)
J. Coles, J. R. Luke, S. A. Gray and N. D. Lloyd (Skip)
S.S.C.C.

First Division (v K.B.G.C. "A" Away)—M. E. Purvis, T. Seddon, H. F. Harper and C. Strange (Skip), W. H. E. Colledge, E. Kirman, V. S. Ebbage and M. N. Rakusen (Skip), P. D. Crawley, J. R. Carr, E. W. C. Simmonds and J. F. MacGowan (Skip)
C.C.C.

First Division (v P.R.C. Away)—J. W. Leonard, L. C. R. Souza, A. E. Coates and B. W. Bradbury (Skip), A. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, R. Bass and U. M. Omar (Skip), Y. A. Razack, W. K. Way, J. S. Landolt and C. S. Russett (Skip)

Second Division (v K.F.C. Home)—L. Gaddi, S. R. Solina, E. Zimmermann and T. Lock (Skip), J. H. Xavier, L. E. Lammert, G. S. Ladd and M. J. Medina (Skip), A. A. Razack, H. G. Forman, W. Ward and H. W. Randall (Skip)

Third Division (v Recreation Away)—W. E. Broadbridge, A. E. S. Alves, C. W. Lam and N. P. Karanjia (Skip), L. M. Roza, M. A. Baptista, E. S. Franks and A. J. Coelho (Skip), E. J. Todd, F. K. Modi, A. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario (Skip)
K.F.G.C.A.

Friendly Match (v K.F.C. Home)—H. A. Castro, J. Tan, A. Madar and A. J. Kew (Skip), N. A. E. Mackay, A. W. da Roza, J. N. Wong and J. L. Stephens (Skip), H. Gittins, W. M. Gittins, A. E. Castro and W. J. Howard (Skip)

T.A.R.C.
Second Division (v Kowloon C.C. Home)
J. Nimmo, J. J. Whyte, C. Bovalet and J. C. Chalmers (Skip)
W. Cunningham, G. W. Paterson, T. F. Stainton and J. A. Watson (Skip)
H. Smith, S. J. Pollock, R. Main and W. Melrose (Skip)

Reserve—H. Kew, W. McKie and D. Coull

H.K.F.C.
Second Division (v Club de Recrio Home)
J. S. Howell, G. Stephens, Dr. J. A. R. Selby and W. Gill (Skip)
A. Watson, J. H. Gelling, H. G. Wallington and W. Macfarlane (Skip)
R. P. Shaw, H. V. Pearce, A. Brooksbank and K. S. Robertson (Skip)

Third Division (v H.K.E.R.C. Away)
A. Bailey, J. Ralston, B. J. Bickford and J. Russell (Skip)
S. Carr, S. Strange, C. B. Robertson and G. Graver (Skip)
E. Casey, A. C. Grafton, B. H. Mansell and C. Needham (Skip)

V.R.C. BADMINTON
N. A. E. Mackay and R. J. Read yesterday entered the final of the V.R.C. badminton doubles championship for the Allam Cup when they beat S. A. Rumljohn and R. D. Maxwell 23-21, 8-21, 21-10 in the semi-final.

U.S. GOLF RATINGS

An indication that another golfing season will soon be at hand is found in the announcement of the honour roll of the Metropolitan Golf Association, writes a Correspondent from New York.

The list of fifty-four, comprising golfers with handicaps of four or less, has been issued by the M.G.A. handicap committee, of which James M. Robbins, former Princeton golf captain, is chairman. The list is made up from the competitive records of metropolitan golfers in the national, district and invitation competitions of the previous season.

"A careful study of each individual player has been made," Robbins said, "and in view of the fact that the 1940 U.S.G.A. amateur championship was held at Winged Foot, we feel that this list, smaller than in previous years, truly represents the outstanding golfers in the district."

Plus-One Rating

Richard D. Chapman, national amateur champion, receives a plus-one rating, while three players are ranked at scratch. These include Ray Billows, Johnny Burke and Willie Turnesa. At one are Tommy Goodwin, Frank Strafaci and Charles Whitehead. The group at two consists of Jess Sweetser, former British and United States amateur champion; T. Sufferin Tailer and William Y. Dear, Jr.

There are thirteen players bracketed at handicaps of three and thirty-one with four handicaps. The "four" group includes such golfers as Eugene Homans, finalist to Bobby Jones in the national amateur at Merion a decade ago; George Voigt and Leonard Martin, former metropolitan amateur champion.

The golfers on the honour roll are entitled to the rating given them, the committee announces, but they must nevertheless file their applications in the same manner as other golfers in the district in order to have their names appear on the first official list, which will be published within a short time.

The honour roll:
PLUS ONE
Chapman, Richard D.
SCRATCH
Ray Billows, John P. Burke, William Turnesa,
ONE
Tommy Goodwin, Frank Strafaci, Charles Whitehead.

TWO
William Y. Dear, Jr., T. Sufferin Tailer, Jess W. Sweetser.

THREE
A. K. A'kinson, Jr., Philip L. Axt, Michael Costone, Jack Creavy, George F. Davidson, E. H. Driggs, Jr., Douglas Ford, Edward J. Foy, Robert J. Jacobson, Ellis Knowles, Pat Mucci, Thomas Strafaci, Mark J. Stuart.

FOUR
Charles Amandoles, W. Stanton Barlow, Stephen Berrien, E. F. Callan, Jr., William G. Clark, John V. Deetjen, Wilson H. Flohr, Jack Gerlin, Jr., A. C. Giles, Herbert S. Jarvis, S. Hicks, Eugene V. Homans, John Human, Jr., Kaufmann Leo A. Robert W. Kuntz, Arthur F. Lynch, Leonard Martin, John P. Mikrut, James Oleska, Edmund B. Overton, John E. Parker, Jr., C. O. Pettiford, Jr., J. F. Riddell, Jr., William H. Sayen, John H. Selby, K. H. Sheldon, F. A. Steele, Jr., Strafaci Ralph, Robert O. Townsend, George J. Voigt, Felix Zarembo.

WATER-POLO CHANGES

It is notified that the following alterations have been made to fixtures in the European V.M.C.A. Water-polo tournament.

The match between Navy "A" and 965 Bty., R.A., originally fixed for to-day will now be played on Saturday, May 24, at 11 a.m. in the Dockyard Pool.

The match 5th, A.A., R.A. and Navy "B", fixed for Sunday will be played on Monday, May 20, at 3 p.m.

Navy "B" v 965 Bty., R.A., from Thursday, May 20, to the following day at 4 p.m.

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JACKIE PATERSON OFFERS TO STAKE TITLES WITHOUT PAY IN ORDER TO HELP REFUGEES

JACKIE PATERSON, grand Scottish flyweight, probably the best in the world, has made an "Alice in Wonderland" gesture — he has offered to stake his British and Empire titles without payment of any kind provided his opponent does the same and the whole of the proceeds are turned over for the relief of people who have been left homeless following air raids.

Jackie, a Clydesider, was appalled at the suffering of his fellow workers after a blitz on Glasgow, and he resolved to do something to help them. The above offer was the immediate result.

Paterson, by the way, wants to hustle things up and, one of his stipulations demands that the proceeds of the fight should be distributed by a Committee of Clydesiders men in touch with the situation, within 24 hours.

Deserves Breaks

Paterson is the type of lad who deserves every break that comes his way. He is a likeable little fellow and has never been afraid to stake his title. He is probably the busiest and best flyweight Britain has ever had. But for the war he would undoubtedly be crossing gloves with the best America could provide, and there are many who would tip him to win the world championship.

In its latest quarterly ranking the National Boxing Association of America has named Paterson as the logical contender for the title at present held by Little Dado.

Other British boxers have been graciously named as contender. Len Harvey is placed third in the list of cruiser-weight contenders; Corporal Freddie Mills (R.A.F.) is mentioned in the mid-

JOHN BULLA IS PICKING UP ON POKY GULDAHL

Johnny Bulla's picking up because Ralph Guldahl played too slowly too suit him in the Land of the Sky Open in Asheville was as inexcusable as it was discourteous.

There is no place in golf for anything like that.

Bulla seems to specialise in doing the wrong thing at the right time.

It was Bulla who urged Ed Oliver to start early to beat a storm, a stunt which brought about the Poky. One's heart-breaking disqualification in the United States Open last June, though he tied Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen for the right to play off.

Bulla has become so unpopular that the auctioneer practically had to beg to get bidding started on him in the Calcutta pool preceding the Augusta Masters!

Though he is one of the cracks of the game, Bulla went for something like \$200, as compared to the \$1,125 brought by Samuel Jackson Snead and the \$1,000 paid for little Ben Hogan's chance.

No one wanted any part of Bulla.

Maybe that will put Johnny Bulla next to himself.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN NEW FLIGHT RECORD

A new Japanese distance record for carrier pigeons was established recently when 26 Army pigeons winged their way over a 808 km. course from Fukaura, in Aomori Prefecture, to Kobe, via Kyoto, with one bird recording a speed of 978 metres a minute. The former Japanese record was 700 km.—Domei.

Britons Forget War To See Football Game

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND PERSONS TURNED OUT TO SEE BRITAIN'S BIGGEST FOOTBALL GAME OF THE YEAR RECENTLY AND NEVER TURNED AN EYE TOWARD THE SKY WHENCE AS OFTEN AS NOT COMES DEATH, STATES A MESSAGE FROM LONDON.

The air raid siren had finished wailing only an hour before the kick-off, but you'd never have known a war was on had it not been for a tiny corner of the programme which read:

"In the event of an air raid warning the ground exits will be opened so that those who wish to leave can do so. Play will proceed unless spotters report enemy activity in the vicinity."

Open Stands Chosen

A band was playing on the bright green turf thirty minutes before the game such tunes as the "Woodpecker Song" and "Arm In

Arm." Three-quarters of the spectators chose the open stands.

One team was from the British Army and it included many of England's finest professional and amateur players. Their opponents were Allies—some of the finest footballers from the Netherlands, Poland, Belgium, France and Czechoslovakia.

Little children flocked around the refreshment stands with their parents and bought tea and rolls.

The highlight of the game came when the Allies' goalie, Briskman of the Netherlands, leaped beautifully and butted away a sure shot. From the shout which went up you'd have thought Britain had won the war.

TO-DAY'S TENNIS

Following are to-day's Fourth Division Tennis League fixtures and some of the teams:—

A.T.C.	v	P.O.R.C. (1)
C.B.A.	v	J.R.C.
I.R.C.	v	Filipino Club
K.I.T.C.	v	S.C.A.A.
C.R.C.	v	C.C.C.
I.R.C.	—	M. H. Hassan and S. Hassan; G. Singh and M. I. Razack; A. J. Suffad and M. Moen-hadarie.
Filipino Club	—	F. Gonzales and Robert Lee; B. Poon and T. Poon; L. S. Souza and Lee.
C.R.C.	—	K. M. Wong and C. C. Luk; T. L. Lu and C. N. Tsang; T. Y. Liang and I. C. Chan.

West Texas State College had the tallest basketball team in the United States in the season just closed. The players averaged 6 feet 6½ inches.

*The Cut of
the Navy...*

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES

FREE FRENCH INVASION OF SYRIA REPORTED

Vichy Regiment Turns Over To Gen. De Gaulle

BRITISH AND AMERICANS LEAVE SYRIA

British and Americans continue to leave Syria for Palestine, according to information reaching Haifa from the Palestine-Syrian frontier.

When more German planes were reported to have arrived at Palmyra and Damascus aerodromes during the past two days, British planes, with British and Free French crews, bombed German planes parked on the aerodromes, leaving huge fires burning.

Meanwhile, conforming to the instructions of the French authorities, British consulates in Syria have closed their doors.

The staff of the consulate in Damascus left the capital last Saturday.

To India

British leaving the country have been advised to go to India or South Africa.

The principal British enterprise is reported to be suspending activities in Damascus.

The British consul-general in Beirut has left for Palestine, according to the German-controlled Paris radio.

It adds that British interests in Beirut will be looked after by the United States consul. —Reuter.

General Dentz Moves Army Into Lebanon

A DESPATCH FROM the Syrian frontier to the Independent French Agency confirms the Brazzaville radio report that a French regiment has gone over to the Free French Forces which have entered Syria.

The position in Syria is still uncertain. It appears that a large French force, under the command of General Dentz, High Commissioner in Syria, has received orders to move into Lebanon, with the aim of forestalling possible intervention from the direction of Palestine.

The regiment which joined General de Gaulle formed the rearguard of these forces.

The Vichy authorities in Syria, the despatch adds, are said to be worried by the hostility, even among the troops that have reached Lebanon. Main aim of the visit to Syria of General Bergeret, Petain's Air Minister, is stated to be to revive their loyalty. —Reuter.

Hostility Spreading

There is good reason to believe that a French regiment in Syria has deserted to the Free

French troops, says radio Brazzaville.

The regiment concerned is commanded by a colonel who is a very capable and resolute man and popular among both French and natives.

"We cannot yet disclose his name," said the announcer, who added that hostility against the Vichy authorities in Syria was spreading.

Immediately after the arrival of General Bergeret, French Air Minister, de Gaulle's inscriptions frequently appeared on walls in Beirut and Damascus.

More people have been arrested on a charge of supporting the Free French.

Free French Invasion?

A despatch from the Syrian frontier to the Independent French Agency also gives a report of a French regiment going over to the

AMERICAN NAVAL AIR PLANS

The United States Navy is busy with proposals for relatively small, improvised aircraft-carriers to protect American freighters on the high seas, declared the Secretary of Navy, Col. Frank Knox, at his press conference yesterday.

The United States Navy's air force on May 1 consisted of 3,476 aircraft, of which 1,304 were added during the past year.

Col. Knox added that deliveries had been accelerated materially. Altogether 996 aircraft were delivered since January 1, which contrasted with 79 in the same period last year.

About half the aircraft delivered to the Navy last year had been sent to Britain and this proportion was generally being followed.

THE TRAINING OF PILOTS HAD BEEN ACCELERATED FIVE-FOLD WITHIN THE YEAR. —REUTER.

Free French and adds that Free French forces have entered Syria. —Reuter.

Vichy Declares War On De Gaulle

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") France, through the Havas agency, has "declared war" on General de Gaulle's Free French Forces, and stated that the time is ripe for France "to recover and defend all sections of the Empire." —International News Service.

STRENUOUS FIGHTING STILL GOING ON IN CRETE

(Continued from Page 1)

In Suda Bay, Mr. Churchill said, further air-borne attacks began at 4.40 on Tuesday afternoon. About 3,000 men were dropped and by 6.30 p.m. the greater part were accounted for.

Fighting continues and the situation was reported in hand at 9 p.m.

The method of attack was dive-bombing Stukas and Messerschmitts followed by gliders and parachutes.

In the Heraklion and Retimo areas the attack began at 5.30 p.m. by parachutists. Troop-carrying aircraft, many of which crashed, also landed.

"Fighting Will Continue"

"It must be expected that the fighting will continue with increasing severity," Mr. Churchill said.

In reply to a question whether Germans descending in British uniform would be dealt with according to international law, Mr. Churchill confirmed that New Zealand uniforms were worn but he was not sufficiently informed of the exact circumstances and left a certain amount of discretion to those on the spot. —Reuter.

10,000 Landings

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") The London "Daily Express" declared yesterday that 10,000 German troops have landed on Crete.

Meanwhile the Free French News Agency declared last night in a despatch from its

Cairo correspondent that the British are "complete masters of the situation on Crete."

Greek officials in Cairo stated that on Tuesday afternoon, all German parachutists landed on Crete up to that time were either killed or captured. —International News Service.

Small Boats Used

Reports of naval landings by the enemy in Crete are inaccurate.

Information has, however, been received in London that landings were attempted by the Germans from small boats, says Reuter.

Permits To Leave

The State Department in Washington has been advised that the German naval authorities will permit American survivors of the Zamzam sinking to leave France, according to a report from Bordeaux via Vichy, in which the American consul, Mr. Waterman, said he was visiting immediately "the place where the Americans are held" and would report fully later. —Reuter.

Nazi Bombast

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") The German military spokesman in Berlin yesterday claimed: "Success of the operations in Crete is 100 per cent. certainty. You may be absolutely sure that Crete will fall into German hands." —International News Service.

STOP PRESS

RAILWAY BRIDGES ON THE TURCO - GREEK FRONTIER, BLOWN UP BY THE TURKS FOR THE SAKE OF SECURITY WHEN THE GERMANS ADVANCED INTO GREEK TERRITORY, MAY SOON BE RECONSTRUCTED.

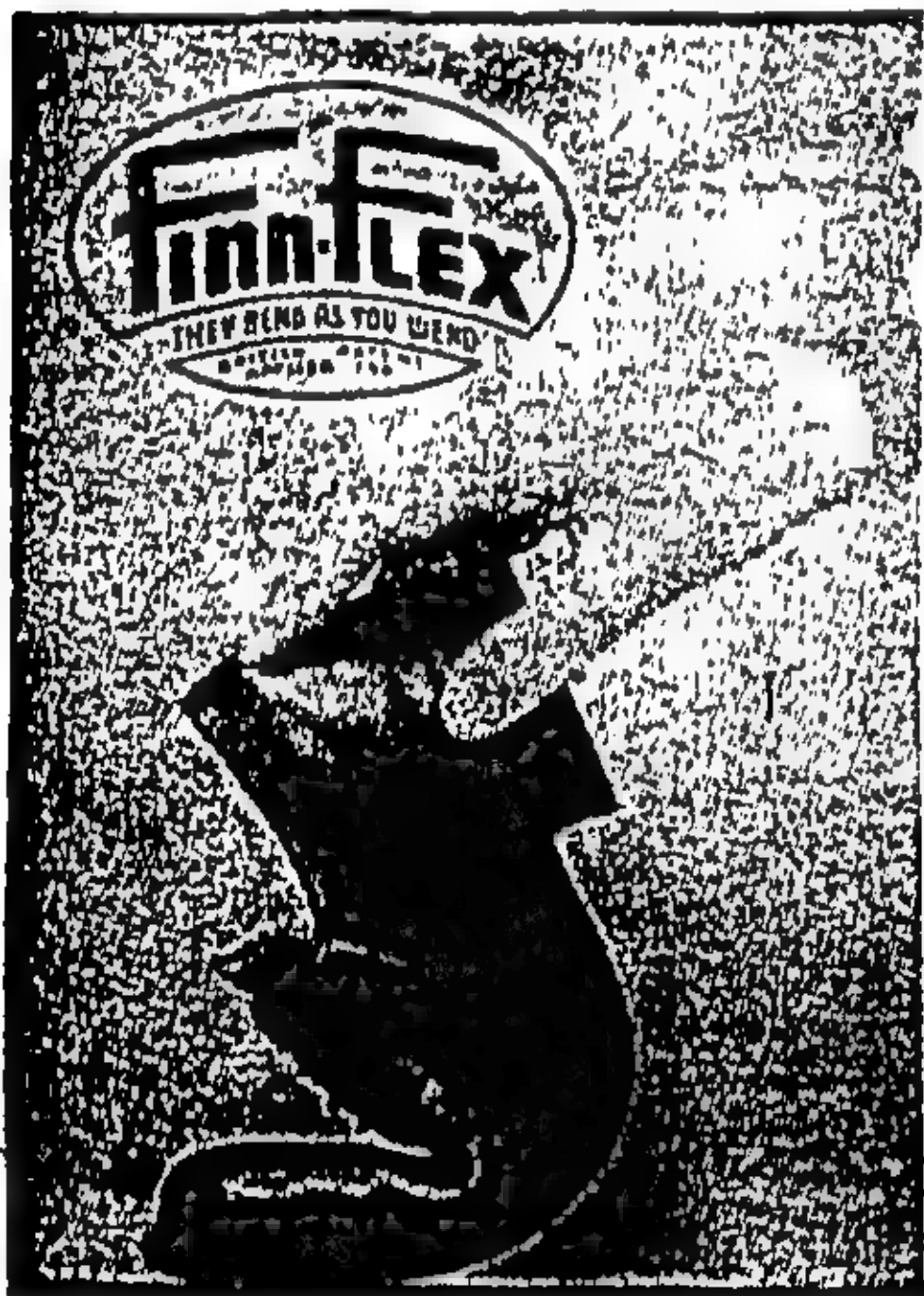
Turkish, German and Bulgarian railway delegates, it is understood, are to confer at a frontier town to consider the matter.

The negotiations will also involve Turkey's rail traffic with Bulgaria and central Europe, which has been completely held up since the Germans penetrated into Greek Thrace. — Reuter.

The emergency unit under A.S.P. Luscombe cleared the night-soil "squatters" from the G.P.O. building at about 10.30 a.m. under threat of arrest.

Several women were defiant, but eventually moved away, and one woman who was actually placed in the emergency unit van when she stubbornly refused to move, was released when the remainder of the women had dispersed.

Guards have been placed on the entrances to the G.P.O. building.



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STRENUOUS FIGHTING STILL

GOING ON IN CRETE

Widespread Parachute Troop Landings Continue

One Of Biggest Battles Of The War

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the battle now being fought in Crete was one of the biggest of the present war.

He added that we are showing in Crete that when British soldiers meet the Germans on equal ground there is no doubt on which man to put your money—it is the British. — Reuter.

SUDA BAY — SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION OF GREECE ONE OF BRITAIN'S MOST IMPORTANT NAVAL BASES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN — AND MELEMI — SITE OF AN IMPORTANT AIR FIELD — WERE THE FIRST PLACES WHERE GERMAN PARATROOPS LANDED ON CRETE AT 2 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING ON TUESDAY, ACCORDING TO MILITARY CIRCLES IN CAIRO YESTERDAY.

The landings were followed by a day of intense bombing and ground strafing, and later other fairly widespread landings were made at Canea and Heraklion, as well as on the peninsula north of Suda Bay.

By 6.30 a.m. on Tuesday there was fairly continuous ground strafing and bombing, and later on the same day more troops landed in the same fashion at Heraklion and Retimo.

Military circles in Cairo said that fairly strenuous fighting was still going on.

THE SITUATION IS RATHER CONFUSED, OWING TO THE FACT THAT A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PARACHUTISTS ARE REPORTED TO BE WEARING NEW ZEALAND BATTLE-DRESS.

There is no information in Cairo about happenings yesterday.

An official G.H.Q. communique in Cairo declares: "Throughout Tuesday the island of Crete was subjected to a series of intensive air attacks in the intervals of which fresh waves of German parachute and air-borne troops landed at various points. "Heavy fighting continued during the day in which the enemy sustained serious losses, while ours were comparatively light.

Cairo Communique

"AT ONE POINT A GERMAN DETACHMENT WHICH SUCCEEDED IN PENETRATING INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF CANEA WAS QUICKLY SURROUNDED AND ACCOUNTED FOR.

Operations are continuing." — Reuter.

Premier's Statement

Immediately the House of Commons met yesterday the Prime Minister was ready with the latest information on the situation in Crete.

In Suda Bay, Mr. Churchill said, further air-borne attacks began at 4.40 on Tuesday afternoon. About 3,000 men were dropped and by 6.30 p.m. the

ACTIVE U.S. AID URGED

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

THE "NEWS CHRONICLE," FIRST MAJOR BRITISH DAILY TO DROP ALL RESTRAINT, YESTERDAY CAME OUT OPENLY AND STRONGLY FOR COMPLETE UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN THE WAR.

Under a four-column headline "We appeal to America," the newspaper declared: "We British people want you American people in this war on our side, fighting. Not to save us from defeat but to help us to victory quickly." — International News Service.

NOTHING DOING

A laconic "No" was returned by the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. C. R. Attlee, to a question in the Commons yesterday suggesting Britain should treat with Germany for mutual restriction of night bombing.

The questioner advocated that Britain make direct or indirect proposals to that end, and drew attention to appeals by prominent people like the Bishops of Winchester and Bristol, and also Bernard Shaw and Professor Gilbert Murray.

A supplementary questioner evoked prolonged cheers by asserting that it was unfortunate that this proposal was made "just when we are getting on top of Germany."

MR. ATTLEE: "IT IS NOT PRACTICABLE TO THINK YOU CAN COME TO ANY AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY." — REUTER.

AMERICANS ORDERED OUT OF PARIS

Germany has requested the United States Government to withdraw its entire diplomatic corps from Paris, according to an announcement by the State Department in Washington yesterday.

Berlin indicated the step was taken because Paris is now considered a zone of extended operations.

It is understood the German Government is giving the same notice to other Governments. The notice does not apply to Vichy. — Reuter.

Severe Loss Of R.C.S.

Irreparable losses were suffered by the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in London, from damage in a recent air raid.

Thousands of museum pieces are gone, including skeletons of kangaroos brought by Captain Cook from Australia and a comparative osteology collection of 4,000 specimens acknowledged to be the finest in existence.

The oldest mummy in the world was also destroyed and, by a grim coincidence, an invaluable army medical war collection containing plaster casts of every type of wound, was also demolished. — British Wireless.

TURKISH DECISION

RAILWAY BRIDGES ON THE TURCO - GREEK FRONTIER, BLOWN UP BY THE TURKS FOR THE SAKE OF SECURITY WHEN THE GERMANS ADVANCED INTO GREEK TERRITORY, MAY SOON BE RECONSTRUCTED.

Turkish, German and Bulgarian railway delegates, it is understood in Istanbul, are to confer at a frontier town to consider the matter.

The negotiations will also involve Turkey's rail traffic with Bulgaria and central Europe, which has been completely held up since the Germans penetrated into Greek Thrace. — Reuter.

LONDON'S WAR WEAPONS WEEK

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

London's War Weapons Week had reached a total of £70,000,000 last night, according to a message from London. — International News Service.



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Surrender Of Duke Of Aosta At Amba Alagi Operations Now Speeded Up In Other Areas

THE DUKE OF AOSTA, ITALIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN ABYSSINIA, SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH ON TUESDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN YESTERDAY'S BRITISH G.H.Q. COMMUNIQUE IN CAIRO.

The communique states that the Duke, accompanied by five generals and a number of senior staff officers, formally surrendered on Tuesday following the handing over of all equipment within the Amba Alagi area.

Total number of prisoners taken during and since the battle in this area amounts to between 18,000 and 19,000.

In the battle of the lakes, south of Addis Ababa, which is now proceeding, our troops are rapidly closing in on an enemy force consisting of remnants of two divisions.

On Tuesday our forward troops, advancing from the south after a sharp engagement with the enemy rearguard, captured an Italian brigadier and a number of prisoners.

More Prisoners

In the north-east corner of Somaliland, hundreds of Italians who had taken refuge in the town of Telen have been captured.

There is no change in the situation at Tobruk, according to the communique, which adds that in the Sollum area British mechanised patrols again victoriously harassed the enemy. — Reuter.

Nairobi Optimism

Great optimism is expressed in military circles in East Africa, says a Nairobi cable, following the victory at Amba Alagi, which enables a junction of the South Africans from the south and Indians in the north.

Italy's remaining strength east of the central lakes is largely collapsing and developments in this district are as important as any in the winding-up of the campaign, for the failure of the Italians east of Margherita will unite the Gold Coast from Neghelli and Yavello with the King's African Rifles from Adama.

Capture of Selaschamanna has been followed as expected by the withdrawal of the enemy from Adola and Gabrashire but operations on a large scale continue in this area. — British Wireless.

CALL FOR M.P.'S RESIGNATION

THERE WAS DISCUSSION IN THE LOBBY ABOUT THE POSITION OF MR. D. N. PRITT, K. C., WHO HAS BEEN CALLED ON BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH HAMMERSMITH SOCIALIST PARTY TO RESIGN HIS SEAT ON THE GROUND THAT HE NO LONGER REPRESENTS THE ELECTORATE.

If Mr. Pritt ignores the views of the Hammersmith Socialists there is no way in which they can force him to resign.

It is likely that questions will be put to the Prime Minister suggesting that the "law" should be altered in view of the postponement of the General Election, and that a constituency should be given some means of indicating its desire to change its member. It is generally recognised, however, that to devise such a system would present many difficulties. The North Hammersmith Socialists will discuss the situation next month.

CURB ON GIFTS OF FOOD

Restrictions on gifts of food sent to Britain are announced by the Board of Trade.

Bona fide unsolicited gifts may be received from abroad by parcel post addressed to individuals. No parcel may exceed five pounds gross weight or contain more than two pounds of any one foodstuff. No permit or licence is required in such cases and all parcels must be clearly marked as gifts.

A gift cannot be regarded as unsolicited where it has been received as a result of some prior communication sent by the recipient to the donor.

Moreover the receipt of gifts at frequent intervals cannot be permitted.

Not Rationed Foods

Where well-wishers abroad desire to send larger quantities of goods (which must not include rationed foods) they must first arrange for some responsible organisation in Britain, formed for charitable or similar purposes, to be the recipient of such gifts.

Application for a licence must then be made by the organisation which will be required to give an undertaking that goods will be consumed within that organisation. — British Wireless.

MAJORITY FAVOUR CONVOYS

For the first time, the majority of Americans questioned favoured the use of the United States Navy to guard ships carrying war materials to Britain.

In a Gallup survey poll on this question 52 per cent answered "Yes," 41 per cent "No" and seven per cent were undecided.

The figures show a 11 per cent increase in favour since the last poll. — Reuter.

NO PEACE WITH THE NAZIS

A newspaper in India stated that there can be no peace with the Nazis and suggested that Herr Hess should be removed from the roomy hospital, where he is at present staying, to a cell in the Tower of London. — Reuter.

INCOME TAX IN F.M.S.

Income tax in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States was the subject of questions in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Under-Secretary for Colonies, Mr. Hall, replied giving details adding appreciation of the very substantial war contributions as well as greatly increased provision for local defence expenditure.

Mr. Parker (Labour) asked whether there was any reason why income tax should not be raised to the same rate as in Britain.

Mr. Hall stated that in one of the territories, no income tax had ever before been levied and in the other none was levied between 1921 and now.

"THERE IS MUCH CONTROVERSY CONCERNING THE MATTER," MR. HALL ADDED. "AND I THINK IT A VERY PLUCKY EFFORT BY GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE IT NOW." — REUTER.

GIRL FAINTS AS POLICE SAY SHE IS UNWED

A "PRETTY" 20-YEAR-OLD GIRL FAINTED IN COURT AT COALVILLE, LEICESTERSHIRE, WHEN A POLICE WITNESS SAID SHE WAS NOT MARRIED.

The girl, Frances Alma Runnocks, was wearing a wedding ring, and had told the Court she had recently married.

She was charged with stealing her stepfather's life savings.

The stepfather said his savings, £25, had since been repaid by a man he had understood to be her husband.

The girl was bound over for two years on condition that she does not visit public houses or clubs.

PLANS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN COLONIES

PLANS FOR SOCIAL development in British colonies after the war were mentioned in the Commons when it was stated that the Colonial Secretary was most anxious not only that such plans be prepared but that even during the war actual work of development should proceed wherever it is possible without interference with the war effort.

The Colonial Secretary was about to address a circular despatch to all Colonial Governments in regard to this important matter.

As regards the taking of a census, this should be taken throughout the Colonial Empire in 1941.

A special census for Jamaica was, however, under consideration in connection with the constitutional proposals recently made public for that colony.

The question of taking a census in the colonies generally would be considered as soon as conditions made it practicable. — British Wireless.

STATEMENT PROMISED ON HESS LETTER

When questioned in the Commons yesterday about the letters which Rudolf Hess wrote to the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. Churchill promised a statement to-day "which I think will relieve all anxiety." — Reuter.

SHARP FALL IN JOBLESS

The number of men and boys registered at employment exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at April 21 was 157,239 — a decrease of 15,421 as compared with March 17 last and of 402,859 as compared with April 15, 1940.

Of the total, 36,915 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Corresponding figures for women and girls at April 21 were 161,533 wholly unemployed, of whom 3,797 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment.

As compared with March 17 the number of wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 30,115 and as compared with April 15, 1940 a decrease of 118,396. — British Wireless.

SECRET SESSION

After Question Time yesterday the House of Commons spent the day in secret session, presumably debating war supplies, says a Reuter message.

STRIKE SETTLED

The Hudson motor car strike has been settled, with a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, says Reuter from Detroit.

ZAMZAM INCIDENT LATEST

Mr. Waterman, U.S. Consul at Bordeaux, was notified on Wednesday morning that American passengers from the "Zamzam" had been landed at St. Jean de Luz.

He left for St. Jean after informing Admiral Leahy, U.S. Ambassador to Vichy.

Although details have not yet been given it is estimated that the number of American passengers was more than 140, of whom 50 were women and 20 children.

In American circles in Vichy, it is believed the American passengers will shortly be sent on to Lisbon, whence they will be taken to the United States. — Reuter.

Permits To Leave

The State Department in Washington has been advised that the German naval authorities will permit American survivors of the "Zamzam" sinking to leave France, according to a report from Bordeaux via Vichy, in which the American consul, Mr. Waterman, said he was visiting immediately "the place where the Americans are held" and would report fully later. — Reuter.

DISAFFECTION TALK LED TO PRISON

A fifty-five-year-old navy, who told some soldiers who were working on reconstruction of bomb-damaged property they were "bloody fools to work like that for 2s. a day," was sent to prison for six weeks by Birmingham Magistrates.

He was William Long, who formerly lived in Bath Street, Birmingham, and he was charged under the Defence Regulations with saying words likely to cause disaffection among members of the Forces.

He was employed by a firm engaged in clearing up raid damage. A detachment of soldiers were drafted to help them, and Long stood on the top of a pile of excavations and said, "I have plenty of money; it will last me six months. I am clearing out to a safe place. I don't care who wins the war. You are bloody fools to work like that for 2s. a day."

Long, who apologised for the offence, had served 13 years in the Army, including service throughout the last war.

FRESH BRITISH TROOPS IN IRAQ

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Strong British reinforcements have arrived at Basra, Iraq, and more are expected from Abyssinia, it was reported yesterday. — International News Service.

The Government of India has placed an order for 500,000 sackings with the Indian Jute Mill Association, says Reuter from Calcutta.

"CALGARY HERALD" EDITOR PASSES

Lt.-Col. James Cossack Woods, editor of the "Calgary Herald" and formerly President of the Canadian press, died in Calgary yesterday.

He was Chairman of the Empire Press Union for Canada and was on the Canadian press delegations to the Imperial Conferences at Melbourne in 1925 and London in 1930. — Reuter.

Vichy Learning The Art Of "Scuttle" From Nazis

ORDERS TO ALL FRENCH SKIPPER

FOLLOWING THE NAZI example, Vichy has adopted the policy of "scuttling" ships, and the French Ministry of Marine at Vichy has ordered the captains of all French merchantships to sabotage or immobilise their ships if such a course is necessary to avoid capture by the British authorities.

An order to this effect, signed by Rear-Admiral Auphan, on behalf of Admiral Darlan, which recently has come into the hands of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, states that failure to obey these instructions "will have grave consequences on permits now given to French traffic and will expose themselves personally to punishment."

The reference to permits, it is pointed out in authoritative circles in London, shows clearly that French shipping now operates by permission of the Armistice Commission, and that in effect the whole French merchant navy is on charter to the Germans!

It has been known for some time that all manifests for French merchantships must be submitted to the Commission and therefore all movements by French merchantships are controlled by the commission.

According to a Vichy broadcast last February the total French merchant navy at the time of the armistice was estimated at 2,500,000 tons.

British Detentions

It was stated that Britain had detained 190 French ships, totalling 450,000 tons, that General de Gaulle had in his hands ships totalling 43,000 tons and that ships of a total of 57,000 tons had been sunk.

At the time of the armistice the Germans had confiscated or detained French shipping totalling 250,000 tons, and 170,000 tons were detained in neutral ports. Therefore it would appear that France has now a merchant navy of about 1,500,000 tons displacement.

No instance has been reported of the scuttling of a French ship. — Reuter.

LAMB IS SECOND DOG

Second "house-dog" at the home of Vera Smithers, fifteen-year-old farmer's daughter, of Ham Manor, near Worthing, Sussex, is a lamb, which shares her affections with a hen, a dog and a cat.

They live in the house, and when Vera and her mother go shopping the animals go, too.

Only five weeks old, the lamb, Valentine, is already house-trained and has picked up tricks from the dog such as trying to beg at meal times.

If anyone comes to the door, he runs and bleats at them.

He sleeps in a dog basket in the kitchen at night, and in the evening, when the dog and cat are sitting in front of the fire, Valentine settles down on Vera's lap. The hen prefers the back of her chair.

"The animals follow us everywhere," Mrs. Smithers told the "Daily Mirror." "The lamb is as intelligent as the average dog. We have made pets of many lambs, but Valentine beats them all."

"We keep 'open house' here. The animals wander in as they please. The hen does not sleep in the house."

CONSCRIPTION IN ULSTER

The Northern Ireland Cabinet yesterday discussed the application of conscription for an hour and three quarters.

It is understood that the Premier, Mr. Andrews, has been in touch with London and that the Government unanimously favour the scheme. — Reuter.

WOMEN'S NIGHT OUT

In protest against the arrest of some 50 of their nightsoil demonstrator colleagues, 30 women squatted outside the General Post Office Building yesterday morning and passed the whole afternoon and night on the pavement.

Questioned by the "China Mail" the women declared their intention to remain there until the police release their colleagues.

It is officially learned, however, that 45 women have been released on bail and only one is detained, being unable to raise the necessary bail.

This morning the squatters were still outside the G.P.O.

Magistracy Guarded

Heavy police guards were on duty at all entrances to the Central Magistracy this morning when 45 women night-soil coolies appeared before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., charged with disorderly conduct at the General Post Office on Tuesday.

Four defendants were discharged, for lack of evidence, and the other 41 were remanded till Saturday. All pleaded guilty.

The first 14 defendants were granted bail of \$15 and the rest \$50.

A.S.P. Thompson prosecuted. Two others connected with the incident appeared in the Juvenile Court and were remanded for 24 hours.

Squatters Cleared

The emergency unit under A.S.P. Luscombe cleared the night-soil "squatters" from the G.P.O. building at about 10.30 a.m. under threat of arrest.

Several women were defiant, but eventually moved away, and one woman who was actually placed in the emergency unit van when she stubbornly refused to move, was released when the remainder of the women had dispersed.

Guards have been placed on the entrances to the G.P.O. building.

THE LUCES LEAVE

Mr. Henry Luce, publisher of Life, Fortune, and Time, who arrived with Mrs. Luce in Hong Kong last night, have left for Manila where they will wait for a Clipper to return to the United States.

DARLAN TASTES BITTER PILL AT BEAUVAIS

THE FREE FRENCH newspaper "La France" yesterday published the following story, for the accuracy of which it vouches:—

ADMIRAL DARLAN VISITED BEAUVAIS, IN NORTHERN FRANCE, ON APRIL 24. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE COLLAPSE THAT THE INHABITANTS HAD SEEN ANY FRENCH UNIFORM DIFFERENT FROM THAT WORN BY PRISONERS WORKING IN THOSE PARTS.

There was great excitement in the town and a large crowd gathered outside the restaurant where Darlan had a meagre meal of a sandwich and ersatz coffee after his interview with the commander of the German General Staff.

After lunch, Darlan and his staff appeared on the terrace in front of the cafe, and when he saw the crowd he hesitated for a moment and then spoke some words in the customary style of French statesmen visiting a provincial town.

Suddenly a shrill whistle came from the back of the crowd, which was followed by hisses and whistles from all sides.

Darlan, taken aback, his face purple with rage, shouted "Frenchmen, behave yourselves. Remember that foreigners' eyes are upon you."

Whose Fault

This was a most unfortunate remark because there were shouts in reply, "Yes, but whose fault? Who signed the armistice? Who opened the door of France to the Germans?"

Darlan thereupon turned his back on the crowd and returned to the restaurant, and for half an hour there was a continuous demonstration of hostility and disgust by the people of Beauvais.

Apparently the German authorities took no steps against this demonstration. — Reuter.

SIR ROBERT VANSITTART TO RETIRE

SIR ROBERT VANSITTART, HAVING EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO RETIRE FROM HIS APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF DIPLOMATIC ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT ON REACHING THE AGE OF 60 IN JUNE NEXT, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS RELUCTANTLY AGREED TO ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION.

It is announced, however, that the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State will continue to enjoy the benefit of Sir Robert's advice when the occasion arises.

A barony of the United Kingdom will be conferred on Sir Robert in the forthcoming Birthday Honours List. — Reuter.

Shooting At Shataukok

Disturbed by the return of the master, three robbers, in the process of ransacking a shop at Shataukok at 7 a.m. yesterday, opened fire on the new arrival and wounded him in three places.

The master of the shop managed to draw his revolver and, returning the fire, shot and killed one of the robbers. The other two escaped with about \$100 in cash.

FIREMEN CALL UP ON FULL TIME

ALL PART-TIME AUXILIARY FIREMEN WHO HAD REACHED THE AGE OF 25 AT THE DATE OF THEIR REGISTRATION AND WHOSE CALLING UP FOR MILITARY SERVICE WAS DEFERRED UNTIL JUNE 30, ARE TO BE COMPULSORILY ENROLLED FOR WHOLE TIME DUTY IN THE A.F.S. AT ONCE.

Several thousand men will thus be added to the fulltime strength of the fire service.

Priority will be given those districts in which there is a specially urgent need for fulltime men but as far as possible men enrolled will be posted to fill vacancies in the A.F.S. establishment in their own areas. — British Wireless.

AIR AMBULANCES FOR R.A.F.

Two air ambulances provided by the Silver Thimble Fund at a cost of £10,000 have been delivered to the R.A.F. and will shortly go into service.

They are De Havilland 89A biplanes specially converted and will accommodate four stretcher cases and are fitted with oxygen equipment. — British Wireless.

LULL IN AIR

RAIDS CONTINUE

An official communique last night stated: "There has been some activity in coastal areas today by enemy aircraft, a few of which have flown inland. Up to 8 p.m. there are no reports of any bombs having been dropped." — British Wireless.

APPEAL TO INDIA

FOR BEST EFFORT

The Home Minister of Sind, Sir Rahmirulla, appealed to the Indian leaders, particularly Mr. Sapru, to realise the gravity and danger threatening India and to join hands in pushing forward the country's efforts towards winning the war. — Reuter.

PILGRIMS ADVISED

TO WAIT

It was announced in Simla yesterday that owing to the disturbed conditions in Iraq, the Government of India is regretfully compelled to advise intending pilgrims to the Holy Places to postpone their journeys. — Reuter.

POSED AS SECRET SERVICE AGENT

An aircraftman who was said to have a passion for romancing about spies, the Secret Service and I.R.A. activities, was sent to prison for three months, for offences under the Defence Regulations.

He was Harold John Land (42), of St. Heliers Road, Northfield, Birmingham, who appeared in the dock at Birmingham Police Court wearing the uniform of a leading aircraftman of the R.A.F.

It was stated that Land's escapades were brought to light when he tried to insert a personal advertisement in the agony column of a local newspaper. The advertisement read:

"Lonely airman would like to meet lady 30-35. All confidence."

This aroused the suspicions of the newspaper, which contacted the police.

Land told the police that it was a code reply to a previous advertisement inserted by members of M.I.5, with whom he was working in the city. The advertisement to which he said his was a reply, however, had been inserted by an elderly woman who wished people to become interested in the Bible.

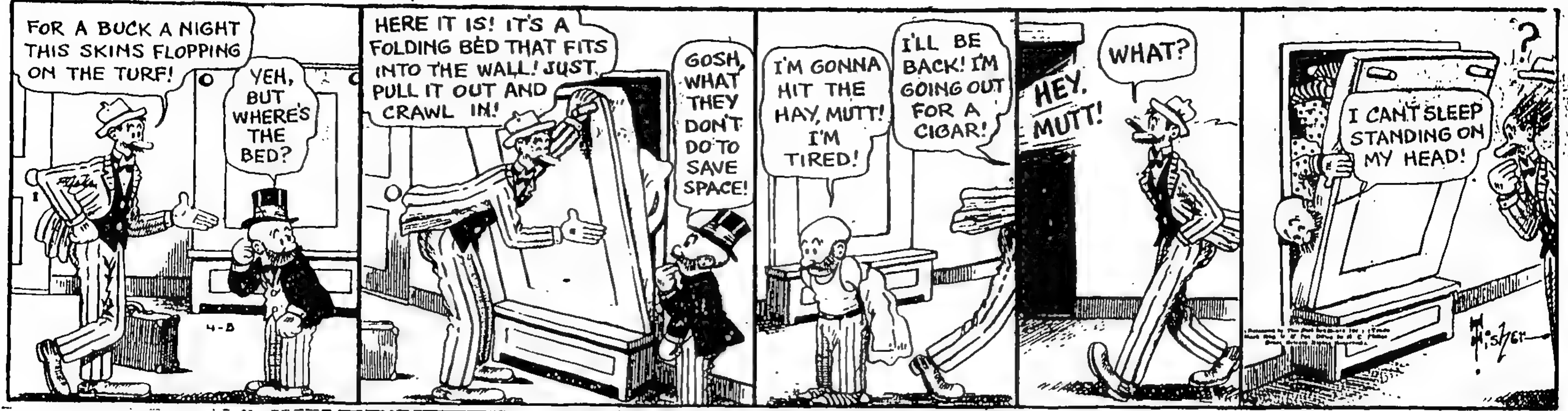
Land made a long statement, in which he said he was engaged on Secret Service work and was working in the city in conjunction with Superintendent Richardson, of the Birmingham C.I.D. He also said he had been given a "roving commission" by his superior officer to trace the activities of some Australians whom he had seen near a balloon barrage section with cameras.

His statement also included references to I.R.A. activities and espionage.

These claims, the police said, were all proved to be false.

MEDICAL AID FOR CHINA

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the Commons yesterday that although the British Fund for the Relief of Distress in China has done valuable work, both in free and occupied parts of China, the British Government at present was considering increasing medical assistance to China. — Reuter.



BRITISH POSITION AT FALLUJAH CONSOLIDATED

BLAME TAKEN BY FIANCEE

A young policeman, Cyril James Golding, Sect on House, Richmond Police-station, was remanded on bail for a week at Richmond charged with breaking and entering a house and stealing articles valued at £11.

It was stated that Golding was surprised in the house by policemen.

Mr. Culvert Smith, defending, said that he was visited by Miss Dunlop, Golding's fiancée, that morning. She informed him that everything that had been stolen was stolen by her, and that the whole of the statements made by Golding were for the purpose of protecting her.

Her explanation of Golding's presence at the house was that he could not bring himself to give information against her, and went to replace the things.

THE BRITISH POSITION at Fallujah, in Iraq, had been consolidated, according to an R.A.F. Middle East communique issued in Cairo yesterday. An enemy air attack was intercepted by patrolling fighters and driven off.

Raschid aerodrome was heavily bombed at dawn on Tuesday and considerable damage done to hangars and other buildings.

German aircraft which raided Habbaniyah during the afternoon did some slight damage.

British fighters intercepted and it is believed that at least two enemy machines were severely damaged.

In Syria, two Junkers troop-carriers on the ground at Palmyra were attacked but the results could not be observed.

In Cyrenaica in the Western Desert, British aircraft continued their offensive patrols.

At Mekili, one Junkers troop-carrier was set afire and destroyed and a Messerschmidt fighter shot down just after it had taken off.

In the Gazala and Tobruk areas

enemy motor transport was successfully machine-gunned.

Raids On Greece

In Greece, on Tuesday night, British heavy bombers carried out intensive raids on German-occupied aerodromes. Details are not yet available.

An enemy attack was made on Malta and some damage was caused to the aerodrome and civilian property. There were no Service casualties.

One British fighter which drove off the enemy was shot down but the pilot is safe.

Rounding Up

A British G.H.Q. communique issued in Cairo yesterday declared: "Following the capture of Fallujah, Iraq, operations are continuing in the area to round up rebel detachments. A number of prisoners have been taken. 'Habbaniyah and Basra remain quiet.'"—Reuter.

Raschid Claim

A claim that his 'planes bombed Habbaniyah on Tuesday evening, causing 'great damage and starting fires,' is made in Raschid Ali's communique yesterday quoted by the Vichy news agency. The communique also claims that three British 'planes were shot down and others damaged.'—Reuter.

RISKED SUBMARINES TO HELP SHIP

An award of £1,500 to the Ellerman liner Algerian, in the Admiralty Court for services rendered to the steamer Mari Chandris, brought up to £8,500 the salvage awards for helping this ship after her collision last June. In November, Mr. Justice Bucknill had awarded £5,000 to salvors to whom the Algerian handed her over.

Mr. Justice Langton said that the Mari Chandris had a large hole in her side when the Algerian towed her forty-five miles towards Falmouth, and that service was a good one, because it was in an area which at the time was regarded as a happy hunting ground for German submarines.

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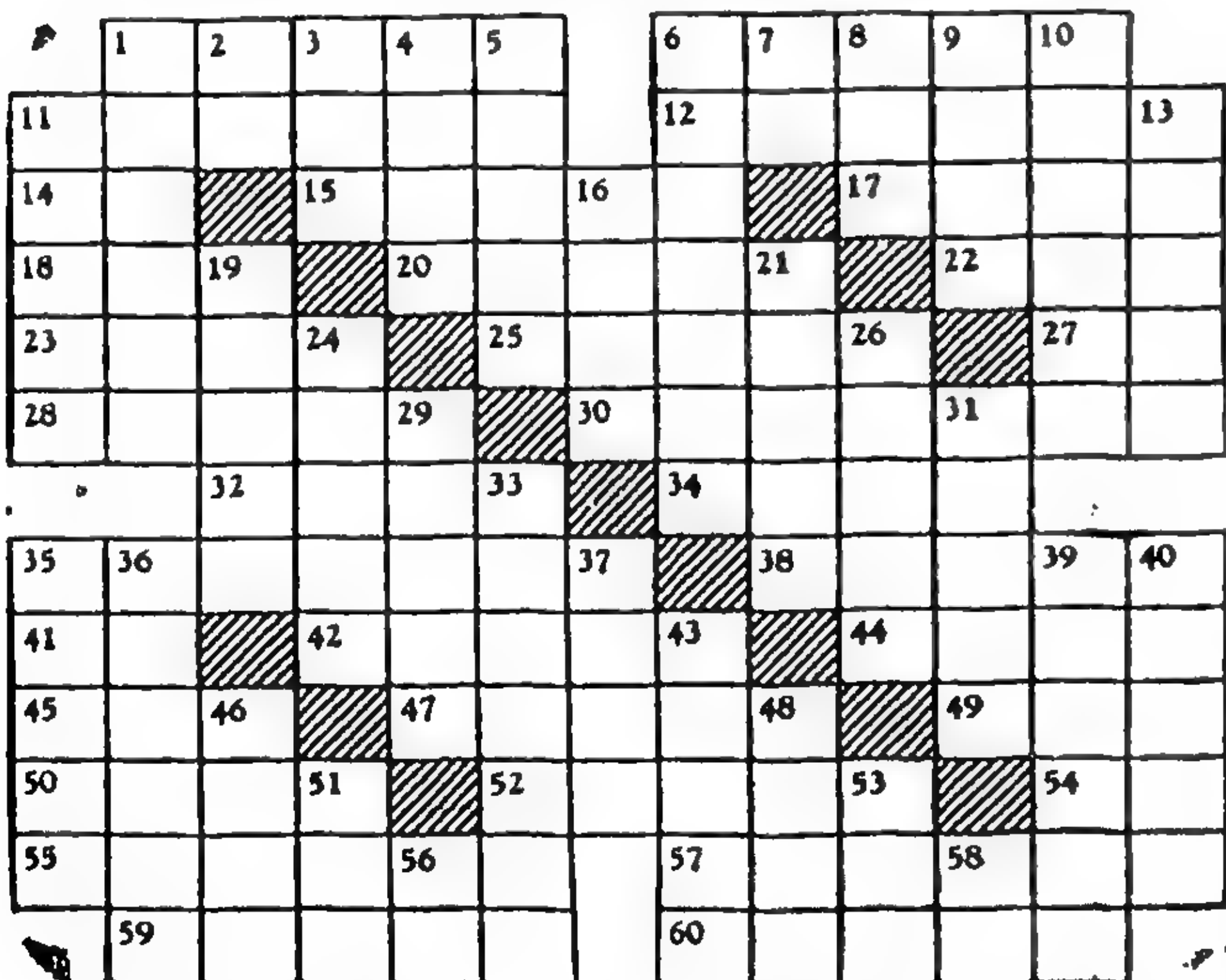
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OUR 10-MINUTE CROSS-WORD



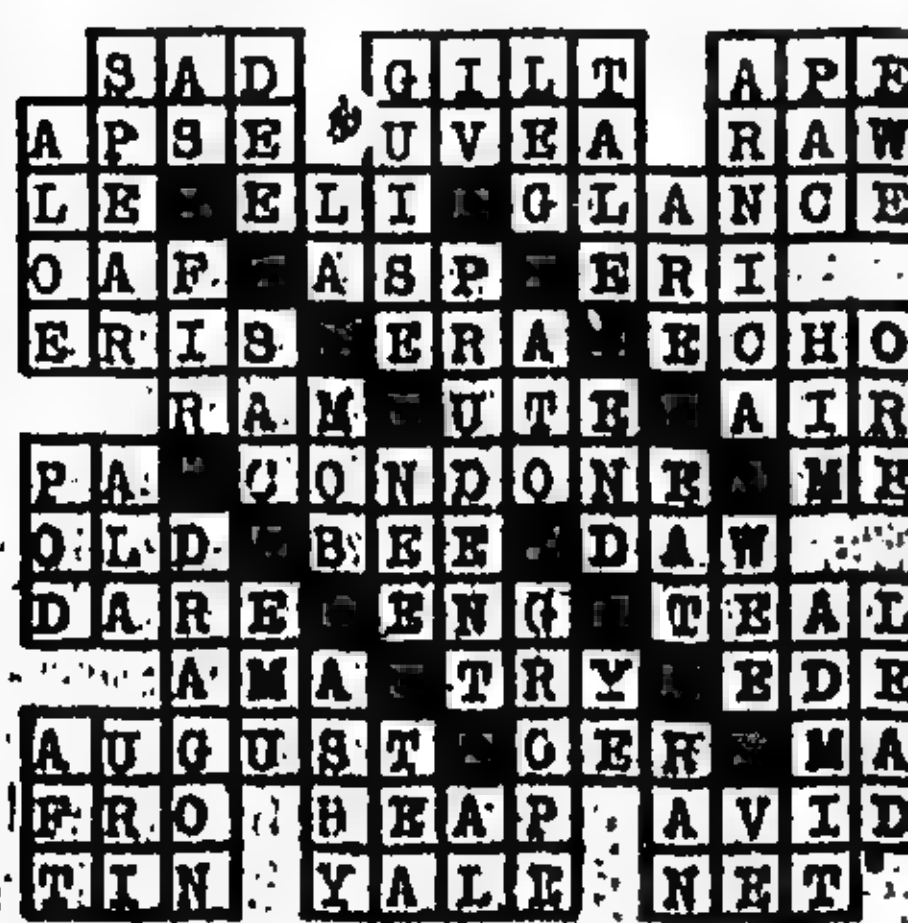
HORIZONTAL

- 1 Tropical tree
- 6 Section
- 11 Swamp
- 12 Belgian seaport
- 14 Article
- 15 Worshipped animal
- 17 Opera by Verdi
- 18 Indehiscent fruit
- 20 Opponent
- 22 Ignited
- 23 Lengthy
- 25 Helped
- 27 Brother of Odin
- 28 Church council
- 30 Envoys
- 32 Plane surface
- 34 Identical
- 35 To free
- 38 Galloped easily
- 41 Bovine quadruped
- 42 Winters
- 44 African river
- 45 Southwestern Indian
- 47 To scold
- 49 To obstruct

VERTICAL

- 1 To escort
- 2 Land measure
- 3 Feline
- 4 Ancient musical instrument
- 5 Ancient Italian city
- 6 Ointments
- 7 Exists
- 8 Greek letter
- 9 To line the roof of
- 10 Herb allied to chicory
- 11 Handles roughly
- 13 Tropical fruits
- 16 Bad
- 19 Year's record
- 21 Lawful
- 24 Penetrates
- 26 Friend of Pythias
- 29 College officers
- 31 Lukewarm
- 33 Without wound
- 35 To awaken
- 36 Range
- 37 Container
- 39 Excited
- 40 The people
- 43 Hirelings
- 46 Otherwise
- 48 Part
- 51 Membranous extension from the body of fish
- 53 Strife
- 56 Earth goddess
- 58 Note of scale

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION





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SUPER-PATRIOT PLAYS ROLE IN JAPAN

ONLY THE ORIENT COULD FASHION THE FANTASTIC CURTAIN WHICH CLOAKS THE ACTIVITIES OF JAPAN'S SHREWD AND WHITE-BEARDED PATRIARCH, MITSURU TOYAMA, WHOSE 86 YEARS ARE A CHRONICLE OF DEVOTION TO HIS NATIVE LAND.

Konoye and Matsuoka, Ogura and Hiranuma, and Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto, who has rallied the youth of Japan beneath his defiant nationalistic banners—these are the names you read on the world's page one.

But behind them in a mysterious sort of way there lurks the ever potent Toyama. This much, at least, is known. He is the super-patriot above all others, and he has about him stout young men and wise elders. There are many he shapes in his way, and afterwards they pretty much resemble marionettes, so expert is their master. His hands, parchment-like and tight with age, are still ready and sure.

And bear this in mind, it is always behind the curtain that the strings which send the marionettes skipping about are pulled, never in the open where the audience can see.

Strong 40 Years Ago

It was perhaps forty years ago when the Russian question agitated both high and low in Japan that Toyama drove the nail which has to do with his position to-day. Then it was that he assisted the late Prince Konoye, father of the prime minister, in the organisation of the National League, gave him a powerful helping hand. This league advocated a solution of the great Russian problem.

Toyama is a mild-mannered old man, with strong, sharp eyes that peer steadily at one, and about him always in his crowded Tokyo home are many neophytes.

A full stomach for the hungry and beds for the homeless loom large in his creed, and a weary youth with no place to go, need look no farther than the unlocked door of this mysterious dean of the superpatriots. He is sort of symbol, living though he still is, to his fellowmen, for his fingers have been strong in Japan's diplomacy since the Meiji Restoration, and few are still alive who can remember that.

Scarce indeed are the political refugees who have not rapped, once on his door and welcomed his bowl of rice, prepared, by the day, by the agile hands of his young wife. Even, they say, Chiang Kai-shek sought out his sheltering roof, as did Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Emilio Aguinaldo, the Philippine patriot who opposed the American occupation so bitterly.

Turbulent And Ruthless

Only a few weeks ago a band of Chinese lads visited his gardens, and there they talked with him of the Chinese classics and the lore of the country as well as the world to-day, for Chinese is the second language of Toyama.

The turbulent and ruthless part is probably no more than a memory now but Toyama can sit in the sun and tug at his white beard, talking with the young men around him, and feel that things are coming to be as he wants them. Toyama was born in Fukouka province, Kyushu, in 1855, his father being of an old and honoured samurai family. This island of unrest was a haven for embittered men forced out of public life, and there they nursed their grievances. The mark was left on Toyama.

Twenty-five years before the turn of the century, he organised what still is known as the Yoshima, and with his friends he developed it into a political force strongly opposed to government policy.

He staunchly supported the great Takomori Saigo, then in retirement at Kyushu, and it was not long until some of his followers were bickering furiously with government officials. Some even plotted the assassination of a leader of the opposition. Toyama was arrested on a charge of con-

spiracy and spent a year in prison. He was released in 1877.

Venerates Imperial Family

Two years passed and Toyama and the Gen-Yosha, a political association, and the foundation stone of the Black Dragon Society which serves him now that he lives in Tokyo.

The significance of the Gen-Yosha in the present disturbed world situation is indicated by a study of its rules or beliefs, and they were based on thoughts which streamed from the brain of its founder.

First of all was veneration for the imperial family, and after that, loyalty to the empire. Third was protection of the people's liberties. Ten thousand eager young men hurried into its ranks.

As always a realist, Toyama scoffed at the presidency, said it was but an empty title. He preferred to tell the president what to do.

The guiding light and lode-star of his life is his devotion to the Emperor Meiji, and in the hall of his home is the fine portrait of this ruler. Each year on the anniversary of Meiji's death he pays homage to the late emperor's spirit. Associated Press

LOVES A BLIND HERO

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

"Sometimes I wish I were dead," said blinded Flying Officer Charles W. W. Cooper in a ward at St. Dunstan's Hospital, Church Stretton, Shropshire.

"You should not say that," replied Lady Ian Fraser, wife of the famous blind V.C.

"You have the most beautiful girl in the world coming to see you. My husband says he has the most beautiful wife in the world and he has never seen me."

"Most beautiful girl in the world" for Flying Officer Cooper is Miss Margaret Ashdown, of Bovingdon, Herts.

As her blind lover lay seriously ill in his bed, she guided his hand to her own so that he could slip an engagement ring on her finger.

His Lucky Number

During the week-end the heroic officer air-gunner—who was blinded on the ground by an enemy bomb after shooting down enemy machines—invited his mother and me to a little party to celebrate the birthday of his sweetheart.

Proudly he gave the toast. Here's health and happiness to Margaret the bravest girl in the world.

"We were engaged on February 13, thirteen days after he was blinded," Margaret said. "Thirteen is our lucky number."

"My aircraft was number 1313," said Flying-Officer Cooper. "I shot down my first Jerry from the cockpit of that machine."

SOLDIERS MAKE SCORPIONS COMMIT SUICIDE

British troops have their own way of dealing with scorpions which menace them in the African deserts.

They pour a circle of petrol round the scorpion and set the petrol on fire. The scorpion, trapped by the flames, commits suicide by stabbing itself in the neck with its tail. — Associated Press.

BARRAGE SHROUD OF SHELLS

A British fighter pilot has had his most hair-raising night flight — by getting caught in a box barrage put up by British A.A. guns.

The pilot thinks he has earned the Iron Cross. He knows just how it feels to be a German pilot over Britain in a blitz, and it is an experience he does not want to repeat.

"I got a sight of one of the Huns (he said), but unfortunately lost him at about 7,000 feet. Then the guns below suddenly opened up, and I was caught in a barrage.

"I went first to the north, then to the east, and all round the compass, but I simply could not penetrate that terrifying curtain of shells.

"I wirelessed 'home' to see if they could help me, but they told me in effect: 'You got yourself into the barrage, now get yourself out.' Not a bit cheering.

"I have seen these barrages from the ground, and they look bad enough down there, but they are just fireworks displays compared to what they seem like when you are actually in one."

TO BURN BOOKS OF LINDBERGH

The Ottawa Service Club, made up of war veterans and present day soldiers, has unanimously recommended that books written by Charles A. Lindbergh be burned on the public square.

A spokesman for the club said such a demonstration was necessary to make Lindbergh realise that "we resent his remarks against the British empire."

The recommendation was forwarded to Ottawa's mayor for approval. Meanwhile the city council requested the Carnegie Library to clear Lindbergh's books from its shelves. — Associated Press.

PARIS INTERNS 5,000 JEWS

Five thousand foreign Jews have been arrested in Paris and sent to concentration camps, it was reported from the former French capital, says an Associated Press report from Vichy.

CHINA MAIL
WINDSOR HOUSE

DAKAR ROAD

If it is true, as reported, that fallen France, dominated by Germany, is building a connecting railroad across the desert from the Mediterranean to the South Atlantic port of Dakar this is an act which must be recognised as purely military.

The railroad south from Oran, Algeria, is apparently being linked across a 1,250-mile gap with the road eastward from Dakar, West Africa. Once the trains are rolling, Dakar becomes a military base immediately sustained by European supplies and munitions—not an isolated outpost but a powerful Nazi thrust.

And why, in wartime, should France set up this advance base?

The reason is unmistakable. Vichy is building because Berlin gave the order, and Berlin is benefiting immediately also, because German supply companies and German influences in the ostensibly French company are getting the profits. Germany has use for such a military road, and is getting it.

Dug in securely at Dakar and connected to Europe by direct rail, Hitler would look out on the narrowest gap of the Atlantic, only 1,600 miles across. Aircraft already negotiate the flight from Dakar to Natal, Brazil, in eight hours. Ships could do it in half the time required to go from New York to Liverpool. Brazil becomes an easy stepping stone for any advancing European power—Brazil, nearly three times as far away from New York as from the railhead at Dakar!

There is a potential invasion base which has been ignored by American isolationists, enamored by the width of the North Atlantic.

There at Dakar, once the rails are linked up, lies a threat to the West greater than any that has arisen in all the 118 years since the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed. The words so applicable in 1823 ring to-day with a thousand times more gravity and point:

"We owe it, therefore, to candour and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies

of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere.

"But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by an European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

In those tested words, lie the message which has, in effect, been sent by Mr. Cordell Hull to Vichy and Berlin.



Q.E.D.

A City of Towers

For the last fifteen years or more certain eminent architects and town-planners have dreamt and written and talked about a city of skyscraper towers, not welded together into a congested mass as in New York, but spread out, one to every quarter of a mile, so that each receives the maximum of sunlight and air. We have even seen something of it on the films in Mr. Wells's "The Shape of Things to Come". Le Corbusier was, I think, the first to suggest that a big town should be re-planned in that way, and only a few weeks ago the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright, to whom the King's Gold Medal was recently awarded, has been making the same suggestion for the rebuilding of London. There was a scheme, too, for building beyond the Urals a new capital for Russia which was to be a city of skyscrapers. Mr. Alfred Bosson, M.P., the English architect who has built a number of tall buildings in the United States, prepared a report on the project.

The idea, then, has long been in the air and is clearly attractive in itself. Let us consider it a little as applied to ourselves to-day, for it may be that in a short time we shall have an opportunity of building such a city if we really want to.

Architects always begin by considering their buildings in relation to their sites. What kind of site is needed for such a city? Obviously one on a flat plain and with good material underneath for foundations. It must be a large plain even if the towers are only to be five hundred feet high, or half that of the tallest in New York. They must stand up strongly, elegantly, and independently from the plain, like the towers of a distant cathedral, to look their best.

Two inventions have brought about the skyscraper. The first is the braced, steel-framed structure, which will stand any wind pressure and will carry enormous loads. The second is the electric lift, which can make vertical tra-

**By Professor
C. H. Reilly**

vel faster than horizontal. Mr. Harvey Corbett, the American architect of the Bush Buildings in New York and London, who knows both cities almost equally well, has said he can pay a dozen business calls in New York in the time it takes him to pay two in London. Traffic blocks being equally bad in both towns, he attributes the difference entirely to the heights of the New York buildings and to the speed of their lifts.

These tall buildings, sometimes with twenty to thirty thousand persons at work in each, lead to the concentration of one type of office in one building. This further simplifies "contacting" (on such a theme one cannot escape the American language) one's business associates. But the great advantage of the isolated, tall tower building with windows on all sides is not just the saving of a few minutes a day or even of an hour, but the working in the brightest atmosphere with a sense of unlimited space round one.

A town of tall free standing towers with gardens between them would seem, then, a fine place for work, especially if one has a car to step into directly one leaves one's tower. Is it equally good for living in? Certainly not, I should say, because the very isolation of the units which makes it good for certain kinds of work would make it bad for most kinds of life. For life one must live in

contact, however one may pretend to dislike it, with one's fellow-men. Shooting by them in an express lift is not contact. One must be able to see them if not to hear them, and from the tower one would only be able to see them as ants on the paths below. The skyscraper city, then, might be the satellite town, but the opposite way round, a workplace instead of a dormitory. That is possible. One could leave the warm, comfortable town on the earth each morning to go to one's work among the clouds and return each evening.

The two might be a mile or two away from each other if there were a system of fast electric trains, perhaps in tubes below ground, connecting the living town with a station in the basement of each skyscraper. Some such communal form of conveyance would be necessary until we reach the stage at which everyone has his or her own car—and afterwards. Otherwise, when that stage is reached, not only would all the garden space between the towers be replaced by parking space, but even with towers a quarter of a mile apart the congestion on the roads at peak times would be something we have not yet experienced.

If we are to take the factories out of the towns in one direction there is clearly something to be said for taking the business offices away in another, and leaving the centre to go back to domestic life. To live in the centre of a town like Chester, on the one hand, or Cheltenham, on the other, is a very pleasant thing. To live there and yet to do one's work in some clear crystal city of quick-moving machines, lifts, cars, and electric trains, where everything is designed for efficiency and clarity, sounds at first sight a very fine arrangement, but are we ourselves equal to it? Are our minds sufficiently departmentalised? Do we not, in the middle of work, not only want to think of other things now and then but to go out for a stroll for ten minutes or even visit a cafe or public-house or look at the shops? One is always sorry for the managers of works, as well as for the workers, who have to spend long hours every day in the same building, with perhaps a couple of visits to the canteen or to the directors' luncheon-room for meals, as the only breaks. They are prisoners. I very much fear the lawyers, architects, and business men, thinking clear thoughts in their crystal towers, would be prisoners too. They might even become as hard as the glass which surrounds them.

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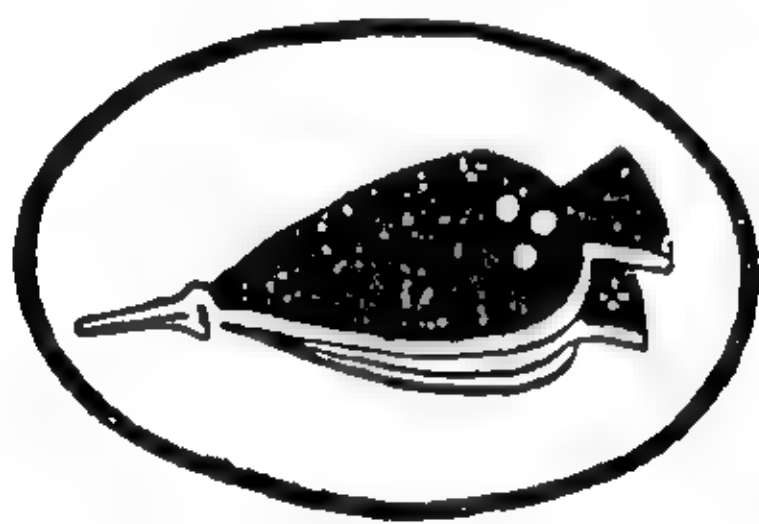
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WHAT WILL U.S. DO, ASKS FAR EAST

THE BIGGEST QUESTION IN THE FAR EAST TO-DAY IS THIS: WILL THE UNITED STATES FIGHT IF JAPAN ATTACKS BRITAIN'S ORIENTAL OUTPOST OR THE DUTCH EAST INDIES OR BOTH?

It is the topic that dominates the thoughts of soldiers and civilians from Siberia to the Indian Ocean. There are indications that the grand strategy of half a dozen nations, including Germany, may eventually pivot on that question. Observers to-day regard the Far East not as an isolated theatre but as an integral part of the world struggle.

That Japan will initiate some kind of aggressive action is taken for granted in some informed quarters. Opinion is almost unanimous on that point. Observers regard it as an inevitable result of the coinciding aims of Japan and Germany—the expansion programme of Japan, and the desire of her ally that it be translated into action as soon as possible.

"What will America do?" That question agitates every treaty port, colony and settlement in the Orient. This is the way it looks to the people, officials and civilians, out here. There is clean cleavage of opinion.

Two Main Views

Some quarters believe that the world issue will be decided in the Atlantic; that the Pacific conflict involving the United States would be a profitless side-issue radically reducing the volume of American assistance to England, dividing their total resources; and that, therefore, British and Dutch possessions in the Orient must be thrown to the wolves. "Left to fend for themselves, to be recovered, perhaps, after the war has been won in Europe."

The other theory holds that the United States must fight. Proponents argue that it would be a disastrous, if not a fatal blow for England to be cut off from the raw material in the Orient, losing men, munitions, and aeroplanes from Australia, and the strategic value of her bases in Singapore and Hong Kong.

Thus the two views. Meanwhile, Washington maintains a discreet silence. And the Netherlands, India, Australia, Malaya have not openly stated that they will stand together if any one of them is attacked.

Still, a floating straw may show the direction of the wind. The United States is in the Pacific, based at Hawaii. To protect American territories from Japanese attack? Naval strategists doubt it, considering the enormous distances, the absence of Japanese bases, the interest of Japan in greener fields closer to home.

Japanese Not Amused

Strong naval and air-force units are collecting at Manila. The Japanese, who have never inked the Philippines into their blue-prints for a "Greater East Asia," are not amused by that.

American naval officers, rated as "observers," are sprinkled all over the Far East, in Hong Kong and in Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, in Australia.

Was it a mere observation or a remark freighted with meaning, when a British officer, gazing across the naval facilities at Singapore, said to an American newspaperman: "Your American fleet would fit very nicely into this base?"

Has a defence agreement been secretly drawn?

That's a hush-hush question. Responsible authorities look the other way, and hastily go for a nice, cool drink, when you bring it up.

A few weeks ago, two Dutch cabinet ministers flew to the Indies from London, via the United States. They met American officials in Washington and in Manila.

Officials

Noncommunicative

At that same time Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the British air

chief marshal in the Far East, hastened to Manila. He was present at the talks. People in the Indies wonder why he went all the way to Manila to see the ministers, when Batavia is only four hours from Singapore.

Arrived at Batavia, the Netherlands foreign minister, E. N. Van Kieffens, lightly skimmed the surface of that subject. He was not in a position to disclose details. He could go no further, he said, than to say he had found American officials "keenly aware" of the situation in the Orient. Was a cooperative policy framed? Since the other governments were involved, he said he could hardly answer that point without their consent.

It is considered certain—although no responsible Dutch or British authority will confirm—that if war comes, the Indies, Malaya and Australia will act together. British and Dutch aeroplanes and ships will use each other's bases. Australian troops probably will be rushed into the Indies.

But the United States? That's the big question-mark across the south Pacific to-day.—Associated Press.

NAPPIES IN THE WAR PUSH

President Roosevelt has been telling his intimate friends the sequel to the now famous incident when his son John asked him to arrange to have 140 baby napkins delivered at the White House, where the President's tiny grandson was then staying.

The President suddenly realised he had forgotten to order these. He was in his study in conference with General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

Marshall was in deep technical discussion on what arms could be spared for Britain when Roosevelt suddenly exclaimed: "Excuse me, General, I have to order 140 baby napkins right away."

Baffled, the General protested: "Mr. President, We know you try to run everything, including the Army, but what do you need with 140 napkins? I hope they're not for the War Department."

Roosevelt apologised, explaining they were a private affair.

EXILE RAISES £1,000

A British war fund has been started in Lowell, Massachusetts, by Mrs. George Marshall, who left her Safford, Lancs, home for America in 1908.

Mrs. Marshall has already raised nearly £1,000 for the old country, and has organised 150 women to knit and sew comforts for the forces.

A £400 mobile kitchen which can serve 300 people at a time has been shipped to Britain by Mrs. Marshall.

ANN SHERIDAN BACK TO WORK FOR MERE £150

"Oomph" film star Ann Sheridan, who six months ago in Hollywood went on strike because she regarded £150 a week poor pay, has decided to return to work.

Her strike failed miserably, cables John Walters from New York. She'll still receive a mere £150 weekly from her employers, Warner Brothers.

Twenty-four weeks' strike cost Ann £3,600 of salary and taught her that "oomph" without cash isn't enough.

SHOT HER BETRAYER, GOES FREE

"Killing that man was the first nice thing I ever did in my life," cried twenty-five-year-old Jean Collins, on trial for murder at San Francisco.

She was acquitted after thirteen minutes' deliberation. This is the story she told:—

"You accuse me of killing Tony Barcelona. I did. When he tried to throw me from a thirteen-storey window I shot him four times to save my life. Barcelona had lured me into evil, held me in bondage and taken all my earnings—nearly £9,000—in eight years. He beat me unmercifully but I couldn't leave him.

"Again and again he told me: 'If you leave me I'll tell all your family what you are.'"

When Jean had finished her story, prosecuting Attorney Garry pointed his finger towards the jury and said:—

"Let him who is without sin cast the first stone. I ask you ladies of the jury, what would you have done in his girl's place?"

Jean was led from court to start a new life.

DR. LEY VENTS HIS SPLEEN

ROBERT LEY, HEAD OF THE GERMAN LABOUR FRONT, SARCASTICALLY ADVISED "POOR DADDY ROOSEVELT" THAT HE "MISSED THE BUS" IN REGARD TO EUROPE.

In three years, he said, the part of Europe ruled by Germany would be working full blast for the Reich.

"Then," he said in an article in "Der Angriff," "300,000,000 Europeans are to face 130,000,000 Americans and 40,000,000 Englishmen."

"Then we will see whether the Anglo-Saxons will overcome the lead of the Germans."—Associated Press.

GROWING POWER OF R.A.F. BEATS NEW NAZI TACTICS

BRITAIN IS GRADUALLY GAINING THE ASCENDANCY IN THE "BATTLE OF THE BOMBS." OUR NEW NIGHT BOMBERS ARE CARRYING GREATER LOADS AT HIGHER SPEEDS AND THE GERMAN PILOTS ARE BEING INCREASINGLY DIVERTED FROM THEIR TARGETS BY OUR DEFENCES.

More and more of the new bombers will be available in the future. Their increased speed will offset the shortening hours of the summer nights and enable us to get farther and farther into Germany in the minimum time.

At the same time, heavier types of bombs are being used and still heavier ones will be at the disposal of the R.A.F. shortly.

It is now clear, a spokesman in London stated, that many of the German pilots and crews find our greatly improved defences a much more formidable obstacle, and they are reluctant to come in to the more heavily defended areas. Consequently, many of their bombs have fallen in fields.

There is no doubt that the Germans are suffering heavy losses proportionately to their night bombing effort, and this is causing them much concern. With greater experience and training the R.A.F. it is confidently expected, will take an even more deadly toll of the enemy on moonlight nights.

Threat To Shipping

The recent German raids represent a second stage in the battle of the bombs. The attempt to destroy British morale has been defeated and the Nazis are now striving to starve us out by attacks on our shipping and ports.

The R.A.F. is confident that it can overcome this threat; but changed tactics are necessary. Our bomber forces must be diverted from time to time to raid submarine bases and aircraft and submarine factories. Raiders in the Atlantic must also be tracked to their lair.

A "standing order" for the R.A.F. also is to bomb invasion ports at regular intervals to make sure that conditions there are unfavourable for action. With their usual thoroughness the Germans have been preparing for invasion and are no doubt much better prepared now than they were last September.

Because of the vast area under her control, Germany can evacuate a large proportion of the population from "danger zones" away from the practical range of our planes. There has been wholesale evacuation from Berlin, and some Germans are living in occupied France, Austria, and Czechoslovakia. People not essential to the war effort have been widely dispersed.

FOLLETTE ON THE WARPATH

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF WAR SECRETARY HENRY L. STIMSON AND NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX "FOR PUSHING THE NATION TO THE BRINK OF WAR," WAS URGED IN NEW YORK BY PHILIP F. LA FOLLETTE, FORMER PROGRESSIVE PARTY GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN.

La Follette said recent talks by the two Roosevelt cabinet members were "designed to frighten and terrorise the American people into waging a war they do not want." He appealed to Americans at large to "help President Roosevelt fulfill his promises to keep America from war."—Associated Press.

GOERING'S ORDER

All German houses of a light colour are to be painted darker. This has been ordered by Goering, says Columbia Radio, so that they will not be seen so easily from the air.

THE NINE DAYS WONDER

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

"This day, being Sunday, a chaplain held Holy Communion on the beach and dunes. His congregation was scattered five times by low-diving bombers, but reassembled each time till the service ended."

This is just one of the thrilling incidents, never before recorded, that make up the epic story of British gallantry and endurance in the evacuation from Dunkirk. The whole story is told by John Masefield, novelist and poet of the sea, in "The Nine Days Wonder" (Hemmen, 3s. 6d.)

No "Fancy Writing"

There is no "fancy writing" in this account of those momentous nine days when the fate of the British Army, perhaps of the nation itself, depended on the courage of a few thousand British sailors, fishermen, barquees, lightermen and amateur yachtsmen.

It is a straightforward document, based on official records and the diaries of those who were there.

"The soldier, W. C. E. Smith, R.A.M.C.," is praised by the captain of the Royal Daffodil, which had 1,500 men aboard when she was attacked by six enemy bombers and badly hit. Altogether, this ship brought off 8,000 men.

One Man Saved 25

Then there is the story of Mr. J. R. Elton, steward of the yacht Bystander (owned by Mr. Wallace D. Roome, managing director of the "Daily Mirror").

When the King Orry sank in the harbour entrance Elton dived overboard with a rope to save troops too exhausted to swim.

He remained in the water for thirty minutes, rescuing twenty-five officers and men.

On coming aboard again he went to his galley, equipped with cooking utensils for seven, and in the next half hour supplied ninety-seven soldiers with hot tea and food.

"The enemy had proclaimed our complete encirclement and destruction," writes Masefield. "No doubt he had expected to achieve both aims."

"The nation said to those men, in effect: 'Hold on; we will get you away.'"

"They held on and we got them away."

BUS GIRLS WIN FIRST ROUND

Plans to shuffle bus crews because some drivers were said to be getting too friendly with their conductresses have been suspended by the Eastern National Bus Company, it was announced.

The girls had threatened to strike when the new schedule was due.



Head of the Ziegfeld Girls Club on the West Coast, Irma Wilson is a glorified beauty in the M.G.M. musical film, "Ziegfeld Girl."

LOVE IS CURE FOR WOUNDED

Doctors in a big military hospital find Cupid the best cure in some of their cases.

The mental act of falling in love causes reactions much the same as the artificial gland treatment which became famous just before the war.

The patient may not know it, but when he falls for his nurse he not only feels better; he IS better.

"Falling in love" one of the doctors explained to a reporter, "causes certain chemical reactions in the body which are definitely beneficial. The thyroid gland particularly is stimulated, and this liberates energy-creating hormones which whip up the entire system."

"In short, the whole process is a form of natural gland treatment."

Cases of shock react particularly well to falling in love. Even the healing of wounds is accelerated when the system is thus toned up.

So if the boy friend's in hospital and you're thinking twice about the expensive fare don't. He'll get better twice as quickly after a glance at you.

4 HUNS AT 500 FT. GUN COAST

When four Messerschmidt 109s bombed a south-east coast town a Corporation water inspector and his wife and twenty-year-old daughter were killed.

The planes, flying about 500ft., then flew several miles along the coast firing their machine-guns.

Fine families were made homeless and an old man of seventy-two killed in an attack on an eastern town.

Another German plane returning from a night flight over the south coast came down to within 300ft. of the ground—and A.A. guns opened fire. It is believed the plane crashed into the sea.

CIDER IS MORE POPULAR

A change in the drinking habits of people was mentioned by Mr. Sidney Lamb at a meeting of the Kensington (London) Licensing Justices.

Since the war, he said, "numbers of people who used to order wine, now take beer, and others to cider. There is now a considerable demand for cider."



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THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Notice of General Meeting

The SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, 10th July, 1941, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd July to the 24th July inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 14th May, 1941.

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PUBLIC AUCTION

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 20th day of May, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years. Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorized officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Relinquish No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in sq. ft.	Area in sq. yds.	Area in Acres	Area in Roods	Area in Furlongs	Area in Ares	Area in Hectares
1	1	Kowloon Inland Lot No. 408	Payan Field Road between Payan Street and Tung Chee Street, Mong Kok	Approx. 7,200	1.44	0.32	0.072	0.018	3.2	0.0032
			As per sale plan							

The purchaser of the lot will be required to pay to the auctioneer in cash the sum of \$1,750.00 (being 10% of the upset price) immediately after the fall of the hammer, the balance of the premium being paid in accordance with the Conditions of Sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 23rd. May, 1941, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, No. 35, Hankow Road, Kowloon

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Terms: Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 20th May, 1941.

BRIDGE NOLES

TOO CONSERVATIVE By The Four Aces

"I don't mind missing a Slam which needs very delicate play," writes a Houston, Texas fan, "but it burns me up to miss a Slam when there are twelve tricks in top cards."

North, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable

NORTH
♠ 10 6
♥ A J 6 5
♦ 8 5
♣ A J 4 3

WEST
♠ 8 7 2
♥ Q 10 4
♦ J 10 9 3
♣ K 9 8

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 10
♥ K 7
♦ A K Q
♣ 8 7

EAST
♠ 6 3
♥ 9 8 3
♦ 8 7 4 3
♣ Q 10 6 2

The bidding:
North Pass East Pass South Pass West Pass

"North felt he couldn't go on after four spades, partly because of no spades fit, partly because of the two losing diamonds, and partly because his hand had no real solidity."

"South didn't want to make a stronger bid than four spades because of North's original pass. Slam seemed very unlikely unless North could take the initiative. Were we both right, or was one of us at fault?"

We think South was right but that North was too conservative. After all, a jump to four spades is a Slam invitation; and North, with a "maximum pass" which included two Aces, should have encouraged South to go on.

It doesn't really matter what North bids over four spades—any bid would encourage South to bid a Slam. North might bid five clubs, or five spades—even five hearts—and South's next bid would be six spades in any case.

The lack of spade fit was unimportant, since South's big jump guaranteed an independent suit. The losing diamonds made no difference, because South had to have his strength somewhere—and diamonds was the most likely location. And North's two Aces were ample compensation for the lack of solidity.

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, non-vulnerable against vulnerable opponents, you held:

♠ K J 9 7
♥ A J 4
♦ K 10 5 3
♣ A 10

The bidding:
Male You Jacoby Schenken
1♠ 1♥ 2NT Pass

ANSWER: Pass. There is every prospect that the opponents will get themselves in trouble if you let them alone. If you enter the bidding, however, it is quite likely that you will get into trouble while the opponents scramble out of it.

Score 100% for pass, 20% for one no-trump or double.

Question No. 722

To-day you hold the same hand, and the bidding continues:

Male You Jacoby Schenken
1♠ Pass 2NT Pass

What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow.)

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

PRAISE FROM THE KING

War Reserve constable Sidney Weekes, of Bristol, has received special commendation from the King for his conduct during the mass raids on the city.

When houses were demolished by H.E. bombs and many people injured, Weekes, although wounded, carried on assisting others.

WAR HAS A GREAT APPETITE

WHY IS EUROPE menaced by starvation? The situation has generally been explained as the result of confiscation by Germans of food stocks in occupied territory for use of the German people and Army. That may be true but it is only part of the story.

Under normal conditions the Continent of Europe could probably feed itself. That would not permit luxury living but it would mean a living standard.

The present situation, therefore, must be the result of the appearance of a new consumer on the Continent.

That consumer was introduced by Germany and is called war. It is not people but war industries that require the produce that should feed the hungry in German-occupied territories.

A Polish expert writing in the London "Polish Daily" supplies statistics to support this thesis.

According to figures furnished by this expert the Reich had between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 tons of grain on hand at the outbreak of the war. All the conquered lands were able to satisfy their own grain needs, and Poland and Rumania exported.

But because of the war grain production in all these countries was seriously affected. In Norway and Denmark it was 25 per cent below the average; in Netherlands and France 40 per cent below. It was below average in Australia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and even in the Reich itself.

Imports from the Balkans and possibly from Russia tended to offset this loss. Taking this into consideration and also remembering the great German reserve stocks, the conclusion is reached that there was enough grain on the Continent to feed all its people for the year 1940-1941 and possibly even during the year following. If the bread provided in occupied countries is insufficient in quantity and poor in quality, that is because the Germans are unwilling to draw upon their reserves and are using grain for the manufacture of alcohol.

Could Produce Enough

The Continent could produce enough starches and sugars to feed its inhabitants. The Reich alone should now be able to produce 60,000,000 tons of potatoes a year, considering that in 1940 an additional 150,000 hectares of ground was given over to the cultivation of that staple food. Potatoes have always been an important item in Poland. As for sugar, both Poland and France grow the sugar beet in great quantities. Yet trustworthy reports from the Reich and occupied territories tell of constant shortage of both potatoes and sugar. This can hardly be laid to labour shortage for hundreds of thousands of war prisoners and compulsory labour "recruited" in the conquered lands and taken from Italy have replaced German farm workers now in the Army.

The potato shortage is explained by the enormous quantities of that vegetable sent to the alcohol factories. According to the "Deutsches Nachrichten" three-quarters of the 1941 crop has been marked for that purpose. That figure is necessarily highly exaggerated, but it serves to call attention to the necessity of finding substitutes for gasoline and therefore the Nazi problem of fuel oil.

Milk For Plastics

The sugar shortage is due to similar causes. One kilogram (2.2 pounds) of sugar will produce 250 grams of glycerine, according to the expert's figures. Glycerine is necessary for the manufacture of explosives. The by-products of the sugar beets are no longer used for cattle feed but along with potatoes are made to yield alcohol. As for the milk shortage, it is true that lack of feed has resulted in the slaughter of many cows. On the other hand the Reich had laid in enormous stocks of condensed milk from Switzerland and still gets the Swiss surplus. If there is no milk for the people under German control it is again because the Germans are not willing to call upon their reserve supply and for another reason too easily overlooked—that they are using vast quantities of milk in the manufacture of plastics, thus releasing otherwise necessary

wood and metals for arms production.

The situation in regard to fats is somewhat different. In pre-war years the Reich imported 50 per cent of the fats. It used, despite heroic efforts, to become self-sufficient in this respect. With the exception of Denmark most of the German-occupied countries also imported fats. Yet from the viewpoint of edible fats none of those countries should really suffer during 1941.

Notwithstanding the loss of fish and fish oils, there should be a sufficiency of butter, margarine, lard, vegetable oil to maintain reasonable health standards. The reason that there is not sufficient is to be found in the production of glycerine, stearin and their kind. Germany being poor in cellulose, it must have glycerine for the manufacture of explosive. Hence to the glycerine factories goes the food that should feed the people.

It is not, then, the German civilian population that is consuming the food diligently gathered up in the occupied lands and shipped to the Reich. At least not much of it. Most of it is destined for the Reich's insatiable war machine—war industry and the Army.

'CALLED A QUISLING'

Alleging that he had been described as "a Quisling" at a meeting of football club directors, Lieutenant William Charles Hewitt, general manager and secretary of Millwall F.C., brought a slander action in the King's Bench Division.

The defendant, Mr. Thomas Thorne, of Somerfield Avenue, Grove Park, London, S.E., chairman of the club, pleaded privilege and maintained that whatever he had said, was in defence of an attack Mr. Hewitt had made on him.

Mr. John Flowers, K.C., for Mr. Hewitt, said Mr. Thorne was a member of a firm of contractors who did work at the Millwall ground.

"Filthy Language"

At one board meeting £422 for extras on a contract executed by Mr. Thorne's firm was being discussed, with Mr. Thorne in the chair. A resolution was passed that the sum be paid.

Later Mr. Hewitt advised the board that that resolution was ultra vires. This annoyed Mr. Thorne.

"He used filthy language," said Mr. Flowers, who added that at a further meeting of the board, Mr. Thorne said of Mr. Hewitt: "He has a disordered brain and is a Quisling."

Hearing adjourned.

ONE BOMB AFTER ANOTHER

Who is the most-bombed man in England?

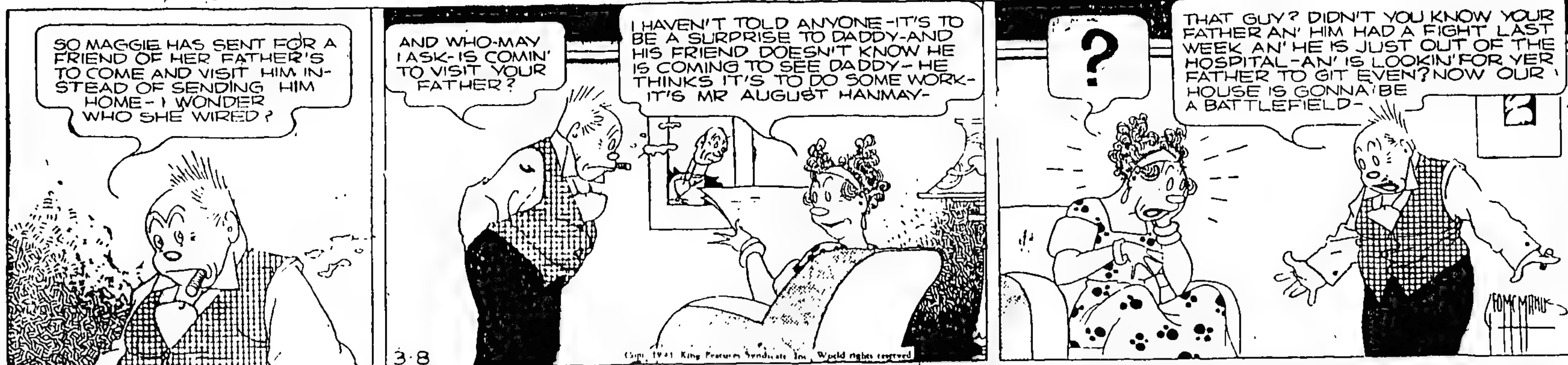
The honour is claimed for Mr. H. A. Yapp, of the St. Heller Branch of the British Legion. He has been bombed out of his home five times.

After the fifth occasion Mr. Yapp took a flat in Westminster, only to be bombed out again.

He decided to go and live at Nottingham, and on the way the train was bombed.

Bringing Up Father

By George MacManus



A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Acting Self-Consciously

Shyness, or self-consciousness, is a characteristic each of us must try to conquer, for it is frequently interpreted by others to be a "high hat" attitude.

I know the most charming girl who is in her twenties, and is one of the loveliest girls on earth. She is pretty and talented and just as nice as she can be. But she is terribly shy. Most people do not realize that she is shy. She acts so self-conscious by keeping in a corner, or by answering in monosyllables that people think she is a snob.

People, you know, do not take the time to investigate why you tick as you do. They simply accept what you offer them. If you will not help to carry on a conversation, or sit up to them and greet them with a smile, they in turn are not going to bother with you.

Shyness is a pretty prevalent ailment. All adults, male and female, are troubled with it at one time or another, and many adults suffer with it too. But it can be licked. You simply have to tell yourself that no one is going to bite you if you open your mouth or walk across a room.

Shy persons are shy only in company of others. They are not shy in their thoughts, then hope, then endeavours. But they freeze up all their natural charm the minute they get with strangers, or in a group, numbering more than two or three friends. Then they let fear get the better hand. They FEAR they are not dressed well enough; they FEAR they are not interesting enough; they FEAR they will make a mistake; they FEAR others are not going to like them; they FEAR they are misfits in the world!

What a pity that fear. Fear is a monster and the only way you can conquer it is to face it squarely and keep repeating "I am not afraid of anything." But do not go brazen in your actions while trying to defeat fear. Shy persons frequently do you know. They "put on an act" in defence of their shyness, and are again judged wrongly of being exhibitionists, which are harder to stand than persons who are merely self-conscious. So by all means do not grow into a brazen bore!

Just force yourself to enter the conversations about you; to go out to more parties; to go up and



A final spraying of a beguiling fragrance after careful grooming gives one greater self-confidence. All shy girls should wear lovely perfume!

Do Not Fear Soap and Water

Speak to those whom you have met and to introduce yourself to others whom you have not met if they are in your group of acquaintances. Dress as well as you can and be meticulous in your grooming. Don't worry if you haven't a new dress or a new suit. Wear what you have and wear it well by standing and sitting and walking in attractive posture.

Keep your mind well informed so you will be able to talk interestingly. There are ways of switching the conversation around to a subject on which you are informed. And by all means RELAX AND SMILE, you cannot be too earnest all of the time! A friendly smile nicely covers up a shy tongue!

Girls and women who shy away from soap and water as a beauty treatment are indulging their ignorance, for soap and water — providing the soap is bland and the water soft — are by far the greatest aids to personal loveliness we have.

Naturally I assume that you bathe or shower your entire body frequently, once a day if circumstances permit, using plenty of soap application. That is simply conforming to society's enlightened health rule. But I wonder if the women and girls who read this column daily actually wash their faces thoroughly and often enough?

Unless your skin is allergic to soaps, or so sensitive that even a washing with a linen cloth irritates it, you can actually scrub your complexion with a brush and soap four, five or six times a week. Yes I mean working up a lather with a complexion brush, bland soap and luke warm water, and scrubbing those areas which are most quickly affected by minor blemishes—the chin, high on the cheek bones and the sides of the nose.

Examine Your Skin

Take a mirror to a candid light and examine your skin diligently. Do you have any minor blemishes? Underskin hard pimples, whiteheads, blackheads, small pimples? Does your skin look pasty? Do you have a slight acne condition? If your skin is free of all these has it a vital, fresh appearance?

A thorough scrubbing frequently will banish all those complexion ailments. But you cannot expect miracles the first time you scrub. You must repeat the treatment until your skin is as fresh and vital as it should be — then you should scrub regularly once or twice a week to keep it that way.

Two precautions you must take, though. One is to RINSE YOUR SKIN VERY WELL. It might take from three to five minutes



If your complexion is as vitally fresh and clear as Marie Wrixon's you may wear the severest of coiffures with great charm.

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to get every bit of lather off your face—and every bit should come off. First use warm water, then cooler and at last cold, until your skin squeaks from cleanliness.

The other precaution is a protection against dryness. You may need none; your freshened skin may secret sufficient natural lubrication. But if it doesn't use a very thin powder base or a softening lotion or cream which agrees with your skin.

Personally I am not in favour of

covering your skin thickly every night with creams, but some women like to and benefit by so doing. A weekly masque does a good refining, tightening job, and a softening thinner preparation seems sufficient for lubrication — especially during milder weather.

So now my beauties—get busy and learn how to keep your face clean! Incidentally the brushing is a splendid form of facial exercise.

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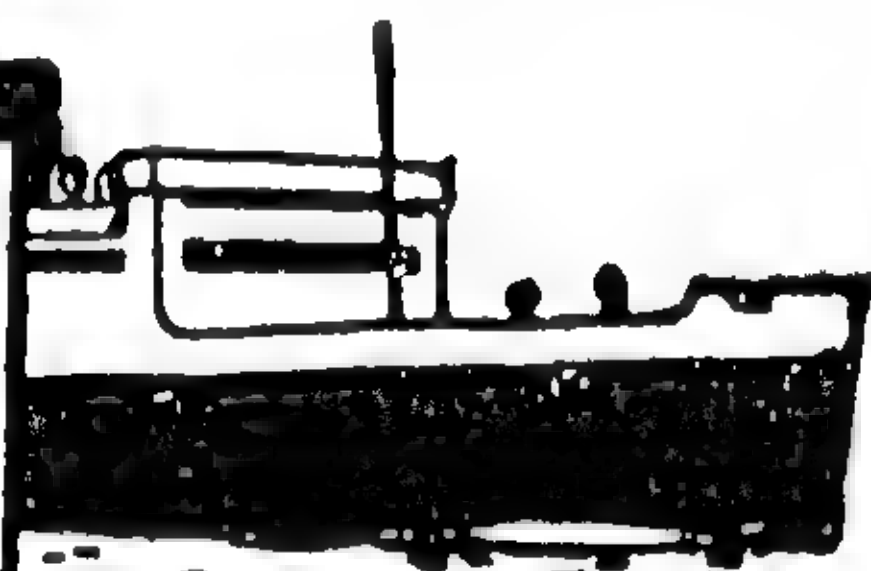
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S.S. "PRESIDENT JACKSON"	July 13
S.S. "PRESIDENT HAYES"	July 27

TO MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND"	May 30
S.S. "PRESIDENT COOLIDGE"	June 7
S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE"	June 18

TO NEW YORK and BOSTON
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S.S. "PRESIDENT FILLMORE"	July 10
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAYLOR"	May 22
S.S. "PRESIDENT MADISON"	June 19

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RADIO

12.15 p.m.—Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 p.m.—Ambrose and His Orchestra.
Fox-Trots—Whotcha Gotcha Trombone For?; I'll Step Out of the Picture! A Selection from Walt Disney's "Silly Symphonies" (arr. Munro). When Day Is Done (De Sylva). Fox-Trots—Don't You Ever Cry; When I Dream of Home.

12.50 p.m.—Turner Layton (Vocal). Let the Curtain Come Down (Newman). My Capri Serenade (from "Top Hat and Tails"); Don't Make Me Laugh (Simon & Stillman).

1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal.

1.01 p.m.—Mozart—Quartet in E Flat Major—K. 493.
1st Mov. Allegro; 2nd Mov. Larghetto. 3rd Mov. Allegretto. Hor-tense Monath (Piano) and the Paquer Trio.

1.25 p.m.—A Song.
Grant O Love (from "The Marriage of Figaro") Mozart; Tiana Lennitz (Piano) with Orchestra.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter & Rugby Press and Announcements

1.45 p.m.—Louis Levy & His Gaumont British Symphony.
"Radio City Revels" Selection.
"Head Over Heels" Selection.
Jingle of the Jungle (film "London Melody").
"Everything is Rhythm" Selection.
Goldwyn Follies Film Selection.

2.15 p.m.—Close down

5.45 p.m.—Indian Programme

6.30 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quotations

6.32 p.m.—A "Swing" Programme.

Fox-Trot I Bought a Wooden Whistle

Jimmy Donsey & his Orch.

Fox-Trots Love Gave Me You, Little

Sally Water Al Cooper & his

Savoy Sultans

Fox-Trots So Far, So Good, You

You Darlin' Duke Ellington &

his Famous Orchestra

Fox-Trot Alive, Alive O! Al and

Bob Harvey (Vocal Duet) with

Orchestra

Fox-Trot Ferryboat Serenade Billy

Cotton & his Band

Fox-Trot I Hear Bluebirds, Quick-

Step Rumpel-Stillts-Kin Arthur

Young & Hatchett's Swingtette.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.

7.15 p.m.—London Relay—"Questions

of the Hour".

7.30 p.m.—Humorous and Vocal

Variety.

Vocal Love Song of Renaldo (Fain,

Kahal). Tony Martin with Or-

chestra & the Century Quartet.

Dramatic Monologue—The Quest

(Kenneth Blain). Vocal—A Ballad

(Kenneth Blain). Arthur Askey

with piano accompaniment.

Vocal—You Do Something to Me

(Porter); You Go to My Head

(Coots, Gillespie). Marlene Diet-

rich with Orchestra.

Comedians—The Lady and the Bot-

tle; At the Zoo... Brad and Al with

piano accompaniment

Vocal—Marcheta (Scherzinger);

Sierra Sue (Carey). Bing Crosby

with Orchestra

8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and An-

nouncements

8.02 p.m.—Al Bollington at the Organ.

Irving Berlin Memories

Intro: What'll I do; Blue Skies;

Always; How deep is the Ocean;

Say it with music; You forgot to

remember; Say it isn't so; The

song is ended.

Medley of Serenades.

Intro: Serenade "Frasquita" (Le-

har); Serenade (Heykens); Seren-

ade (Schubert); Serenade (Toselli);

Second Serenade (Heykens); Seren-

ade ("Student Prince"—Romberg).

8.15 p.m.—Studio—Local Newsletter.

8.30 p.m.—Musical Comedy Selections.

Anything Goes—Selection (Cole Por-

ter)... Carroll Gibbons & the

Savoy Hotel Orpheans with Vocal

Chorus.

Crest of the Wave—Selection...

Patricia Rossborough (Piano).

Words and Music—Selection... De-

broy Somers Band with Vocal

Chorus by Dan Donovan.

Gems from "No, No Nanette" (Vin-

cent Youmans); Gems from "Rose-

Marie" (Friml)... Light Opera

Company.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News &

News Commentary.

9.15 p.m.—Studio—"Broadcasting in the

Blitz". Talk by M. J. Abbott.

9.30 p.m.—Bournemouth Municipal Or-

chestra with Maria Olczewska (Con-

tralto).

"Le Prophete"—Coronation March

(Meyerbeer)... Bournemouth Muni-

cipal Orchestra

Let Me Weep ("Rinaldo"—Handel)

... Maria Olczewska (Contralto)

with State Opera Orchestra.

A Fairy Ballet (Whitel; Raindrops—

Pizzicati for Strings (Riviere)...

Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

9.45-10.00 p.m.—News in French (on

Short Wave only).

9.45 p.m.—Benno Moisevitich at the

Piano.

Rhapsody in E Flat (Brahms).

Polonaise in B Flat Major; Op. 71.

No. 2 (Chopin).

Grillen (Schumann).

Mouvements Perpetuels (Poulenc).

10.00 p.m.—London Relay—"To Talk of

Many Things", by Shaw Desmond

(Irish author).

10.15 p.m.—Beethoven—"Prometheus"

Overture Op. 43 and Quartet in F

Major.

"Prometheus"—Overture, Op. 43....

Symphony Orchestra conducted by

Albert Coates.

Quartet in F Major, Rasoumofsky—

Op. 59, No. 1—1st Mov: Allegro;

2nd Mov: Allegretto vivace e sem-

pre scherzando; 3rd Mov: Adagio

molto e mesto; 4th Mov: Theme

Russe—Allegro... Roth String

Quartet.

11.00 p.m.—Close down.

TRADE LICENCES

Sir,—I congratulate your Correspondent for bringing up a question or questions most appropriate in a time like this.

It is surprising that someone else has not brought queries of this kind up before.

In fact, much has been said of the people of Hong Kong being snobs. Much has also been said that most people in Hong Kong take things as they come nicely.

At long last someone is kicking the kicking, however, is not with force. Such demeanour should be executed with force terrible enough to bring about another Inquiry like that of the Immigration Office.

Hong Kong should have more people like that old man of yore "Mr. M. G.", who was connected with your papers and who insist invariably to confer this degree to those who deserve it.

I believe if M.G. is still here he would have a lot more to say. In fact had he written on this subject, he would have given the title "M.G." to those now in charge of this department.

To clear themselves of such queries, there is no doubt that the authorities in charge of this Government Department would suitably reply.

Am waiting for the expected replies before I would ask questions. So, whosoever that is in charge of this department have better reply soonest possible as I am aching to ask them my other questions.

Let them reply to these first. Then comes my bombardment.

Yours truly,

Lindberger.

TOWN WHICH SHOULD BE ASHAMED

OUT OF A POPULATION IN BLACKPOOL OF OVER 125,000, INCLUDING THOUSANDS OF BUSINESS PEOPLE, NOT ONE VOLUNTEER HAS OFFERED TO ACT AS FIRE-WATCHER FOR PROPERTY OTHER THAN HIS OWN.

This was revealed in an interview by Mr. T. A. Varley, Chief Officer of the Blackpool Fire Brigade on whose advice, the Emergency Committee is seeking compulsory powers under the Fire-Watchers Order.

"There has been no difficulty in finding people ready to protect their own property and many firms have entered into mutual arrangements which, in the long run, primarily have the same object in view," Mr. Varley told the "Daily Sketch." "But, despite the obvious need, not a single volunteer has yet enrolled who is willing to do a job of work protecting someone else's property."



If sugar and spice and everything nice could be added to temperament a lot of people would be easier to get along with.

ROBERT DONAT IN BRITISH FILM

Robert Donat has signed a contract to play "Pitt the Younger" in a British film to be made of the career of the famous statesman, writes Reginald Whitley, "Daily Mirror" film critic.

This drama of Britain's youngest Premier at a time when the country was also under threat of invasion by another Dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte, is part of a new £500,000 production programme of 20th Century-Fox.

The film, which will be a big-scale, spectacular production, is to be made at Shepherd's Bush. Other subjects already chosen for this ambitious programme include "Spitfire" and a remake of "Paddy the Next Best Thing."

CARRIED PILOT 30 MILES OVER DESERT

An example of the spirit which has contributed to the defeat of the Italians had been revealed by the parents of Sergeant John Burl, Rhodesian section of the South African Force.

In a two seater machine, Burl and a pilot attacked five Italian bombers, shot down one and damaged another. Their machine was forced down, and Burl was wounded in both arms. The pilot, more seriously wounded, became unconscious.

Burl carried the wounded pilot across thirty miles of desert to a British camp. The journey took two days and nights.—Associated Press.

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England's Most Popular Best Seller, the Air Ministry's Account of the great days between August 8th and October 31st, 1940, tells the story of one of the greatest battles in history, the more dramatic as it was fought high in the clouds over the Southern coast of England. Here is the fourth instalment of "THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN."

THE LUFTWAFFE IN RETREAT

The Official Account

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On the 6th October the fourth and final stage of the battle began. The enemy's strategy and method of attack now changed completely. He withdrew nearly all his long range bombers and tried to achieve his end by means of fighters and fighter bombers. This change was the surest proof that he had received such a hammering as to make further use of his depleted bombing force by daylight too costly. He preferred to send it over by night and this he did in increasing numbers. His tactical use of his fighters and fighter bombers — a few of them were Me 109s, but they were mostly Me 108s, fitted with a makeshift bomb carrier enabling them to take a pair of bombs at a speed of about 300 miles per hour — was this:

Mass fighter formations were sent over at a great height in almost continuous waves to attack London, still the principal target. He doubtless hoped by this means to wear out our fighter defence by forcing it, at much higher altitudes, to engage aircraft which were making the best use possible of high cloud cover. In early stages he reduced the size of his formations and used flights of from two to nine aircraft. Fighter bombers were protected more and more by Me 110 fighters. Evidently, however, this new plan did not achieve the success for which he hoped, for, in the third week of October, he reverted once more to large formations flying at 30,000 ft. or higher. To enable them to break through, the Germans continued to use tactics of diversion. Whenever the weather was good enough, waves of fighters appeared almost continuously over the South East of England. Using the cover these provided, very high flying fighter bombers made frequent and rapid attacks on the London area. On sighting our fighters, however, they often jettisoned their bombs and made off. They showed, in fact, little tendency to engage, but when they did so they sometimes gained the advantage of surprise owing to the height at which they were flying.

The Last Move Countered

Our own tactics were immediately altered, so successfully that No. 11 Group accounted for 167 enemy aircraft in 3½ weeks. The cost to the group was 45 pilots. In this phase the number of enemy aircraft probably destroyed rose considerably because fighting took place so high up that our pilots were unable to see the ultimate fate of many of the German aircraft which fell away after the encounter towards the sea. The physical strain of fighting at heights of 30,000 ft. or more proved very severe.

It is possible to detect a feeling of despair in the hearts of the Luftwaffe during this final phase of the struggle. Try as they might and did, our defences were still not only intact but invulnerable. Occasionally an odd Me 109 or small formation broke through and reached London but the weight of bombs which they succeeded in dropping was only a fraction of what had been dropped in August and September. Moreover, there was little attempt at precision bombing. There can be no better proof of the enemy's failure than that furnished by the citizens of London. During the early stages many of them took cover when the sirens sounded. Post Offices, Ministries and Public Departments, large stores — all closed their doors and sent their staffs and any visitors in the building to cover. Very soon, however, it was noticed that most of the noise at no time could be compared with the nightly barrage, which soon became the background of their slumbers and was due to gunfire and not to explosion of bombs. Trails of white vapour

forming fantastic and beautiful patterns in the summer sky were often the only indication that the Luftwaffe was over the capital. These pleased the eye and provided a subject for speculation in streets and public resorts. Soon, however, even these failed to attract much notice. As the days wore on, the Londoners, always confident in the ability of the Royal Air Force to protect him in hours of daylight, began to take that protection for granted. Except when roof watchers — the Prime Minister's "Jim Crows" — signalled that danger was imminent, life went on as usual and still does.

There can be no better tribute to the men of the Fighter Squadrons.

Greatest Day—The 15th September, 1940

The foregoing is a summary, necessarily brief and incomplete, for the battle took place too recently for a full account to be written of almost three months of nearly continuous air fighting. In order better to comprehend its nature, it is necessary to examine in greater detail an individual day's fighting. Sunday the 15th September is as good a day as any other. It was one of the "Great Days" as they have come to be called and actions then fought were described by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons as "the most brilliant and fruitful of any fought upon a large scale up to that date by fighters of the Royal Air Force." The enemy lost 185 aircraft. This is what happened.

Over the South-East of Eng and the day of Sunday the 15th September dawned a little misty, but cleared by 8 o'clock and disclosed light cumulus cloud at 2,000 or 3,000 ft. The extent of this cloud varied and in places it was heavy enough to produce light local showers. Visibility, however, was, on the whole, good throughout the day: slight wind was from the west shifting to North-West as the day advanced.

The first enemy patrol arrived soon after 9 a.m. They were reported to be in the Straits, in the Thames Estuary, off Harwich and between Lyme and Dungeness, at about 11.30 a.m. Goering launched the first wave of the morning attack, consisting of 100 or more aircraft, soon followed by 150 more. These crossed the English coast at three main points near Ramsgate, between Dover and Folkestone and a mile or two north of Dungeness. Their objective was London. This formidable force was composed of Dornier Bomber 17 and 215 Bombers, escorted by Me 109s. They flew at various heights, between 15,000 and 25,000 ft. From the ground the German aircraft looked like black dots at the head of long streams of white vapour: from the air, like specks rapidly growing. They appeared first as model aeroplanes and then closer, as large full sized aircraft.

The battle was soon joined and raged for about three quarters of an hour over East Kent and London. Some 100 German bombers burst through our defence and reached the Eastern and Southern quarters of the Capital. A number of them were intercepted over the centre of the city itself, just as Big Ben was striking the hour of noon.

To understand the nature of the combat, it must be remembered that aircraft engaged in it were flying at a speed of between 300 and 400 miles per hour. At that speed place names become almost meaningless. The enemy, for example, might have been intercepted over Maidstone but not destroyed until within a few miles of Calais. "The place when the attack was delivered—Hammer-smith to Dungeness" or "London to the French Coast." Such phrases in Intelligence Patrol Reports

forcibly illustrate the size of the area over which the battles were fought. That being so, it is better perhaps not to attempt to plot the place of attack too accurately — an almost hopeless task—but to refer to it simply as the Southern marches of England.

The battle in fact took place roughly in a cube about 80 miles long, 38 miles broad and from five to six miles high. It was in this space, between noon and 12.30 p.m., that between 150 and 200 individual combats took place. Many of these developed into stern chases which were broken off within a mile or two of the French Coast.

"Achtung Schpitfeuer!"

Sixteen squadrons of No. 11 Group, followed by five from Nos. 10 and 12, were sent to engage the enemy. All but one of the squadrons taking part in the battle were very soon face to face with him. Five squadrons of Spitfires opened their attack against the oncoming Germans in the Maidstone-Canterbury-Dover-Dungeness area. These were in action slightly before the Hurricane Squadrons which intercepted farther back between Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells and South London.

The Germans were found to be flying in various types of formations. Bombers were usually some thousands of feet under fighters, but sometimes this position was reversed. Bombers flew either in "V" shaped formation) or from five to seven aircraft, or in lines of five aircraft abreast, or in diamond formation.

Me 109s were usually in vics. One pilot has described the attacking German aircraft as flying in little groups of nine arranged in threes like Sergeant's stripes. Each group of nine was in this case supported by Group 9 Me 110 fighters, with single-seater Me 109s or Me 113s circling high above.

The enemy soon realised that our defence was awake and active, for German pilots could be heard calling out to each other over their wireless phones "Achtung Schpitfeuer!" (Lookout Spitfire!). They had need to keep alert. Our pilots opened fire at an average range of from 250 to 200 yards, closing when necessary to 50 yards. Many of the enemy fighters belonged to the famous Yellow Nose Squadrons, though some had white noses and even, occasionally, red.

"Justification For Our New Tactics"

Once the battle was joined, regular formation was frequently lost and each pilot chose an individual foe. The following account of one combat can be taken as typical of the rest.

A pilot, whose squadron was attacking in echelon to starboard, dived out of the sun on to an Me 109 which blew up after receiving his first burst of fire. By this time he found that another Me 109 was on his tail. He turned, got it in his sights and set it afire with several bursts. He was now separated from his comrades and therefore started to return to his base. As he was coming down, he received a message saying that the enemy were above. He looked up, saw a group of Dorniers at 14,000 ft., climbed and attacked them. He got in a burst at a Dornier: other friendly fighters came up to help. The enemy aircraft crashed into a wood and exploded.

While Spitfires and Hurricanes were in action over Kent, other Hurricanes were dealing with such of the enemy as had succeeded by sheer force of numbers in breaking through and reaching the outskirts of London. Fourteen Squadrons of Hurricanes, a most immediately reinforced by three more squadrons of Spitfires, took up this task, all of them coming

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"ENCOURAGING POLYGAMY"

"Is there any other step by which Mr. Hollins would like to encourage polygamy among the men of the country?" asked Mrs. Tate, Conservative M.P. for Frome, when a question about "unmarried wives" was raised in the Commons.

The Minister of Pensions told Mr. James Hollins (Soc., Silver-town) that in the Government's view the circumstances did not justify extension of the benefits of the personal injuries scheme to the unmarried wives of men killed by enemy action.

U.S. NAVY CALL FOR RECRUITS

The United States naval recruiting service has called for 35,000 additional enlistments by June 30. The service explained the men were urgently needed for Uncle Sam's expanding fleets, says an Associated Press message from New York.

into action between noon and 12.20 p.m. There ensued a continuous and general engagement extending from London to the coast and beyond.

In it, tactics so carefully thought out, so assiduously practised, secured victory. Let a Squadron Leader describe the results they achieved.

"The 15th September" he says, "dawned bright and clear at Croydon. It never seemed to do anything else during those exciting weeks of August and September. But to us it was just another day. We were not interested in Hitler's entry into London: most of us were wondering whether we should have time to finish breakfast before the first Blitz started. We were lucky.

It was not till 9.30 a.m. that the sirens started wailing and the order came through to rendezvous, base at 20,000 ft. As we were climbing in a southerly direction at 15,000 ft., we saw 30 Heinkels supported by 50 Me 109s, 4,000 ft. over them and 20 Me 110s to a flank approaching us from above. We turned and climbed, flying in the same direction as the bombers with the whole squadrons strung out in echelon to port up sun, so that each man had a view of the enemy.

"A" Flight timed their attack to perfection, coming down sun in a power dive on the enemy's left flank. As each was selecting his own man, the Me 110 escort had roared in to intercept, with cannons blazing at 1,000 yds. range, but they were two seconds too late—too late to engage our fighters, but just in time to make them hesitate long enough to miss the bomber leader. Two Heinkels heeled out of formation.

Meanwhile, the Me 110s had flashed out of sight leaving the way clear for "B" Flight as long as the Me 109s stayed above. "B" Flight Leader knew how to bide his time but, just as he was about to launch his attack, the Heinkels did an unbelievable thing. They turned South into the sun and into him. With his first burst, the Leader destroyed the leading bomber which blew up with such force that it knocked a wing off the left-hand bomber. A little bank and a burst from his guns sent the right-hand Heinkel out of formation with smoke pouring out of both engines. Before returning home, he knocked down an Me 109. Four aircraft destroyed for the expenditure of 1,200 rounds was the best justification for our new tactics."

TO BE CONTINUED
TO-MORROW

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GETS INTO
THE HOME
"Earliest with the Latest"

THE PLACE OF BAER; ACTOR OR FIGHTER?

There is lively debate now as to the place of the Great Baer in contemporary history. Actor or fighter? Should he be ranked among the great thumpers? Never did the phrase "sock and buskin" contain a fuller meaning than when Madcap Max made his first bow behind the pugilistic footlights, writes John Kieran from New York.

He has been called the Barrymore of Boxing which should be enough to send all the Barrymores scurrying off to consult their attorneys-in-law. A distinguished critic, Colonel Joe Williams, referred to him as "the hilarious Hamlet," once again raising the question. Was Hamlet mad? This onlooker always thought that the acting of the Great Baer was more in the style of Bottom the Weaver. "Very tragical mirth."

The Shakespearean touch recalls that bear-baiting was a popular pastime in Merrie England in the days of W. Shakespeare. Gent. A bear was chained either by the neck or by one hind leg and dogs were turned loose to worry him. This elegant amusement was banned by the reformers in Cromwell's time and Thomas Babington Macaulay wrote that it was stopped "not because it gave pain to the bear but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

It is to be hoped that the fistic fathers will not ban the modern sport of Baer-baiting for the same reason. The spectators plainly were delighted with the latest Baer-baiting programme.

The Acting Was Wonderful

It's true that as a heavyweight fighter, the Baer has gone over the mountain. But as an actor in a heavy part, he still can draw the crowd. He really packs 'em in. His fighting against Lou Nova was well, the dramatic critics would have called it adequate. As for his acting, the boxing writers had to bow down and describe it as magnificent. He was wonderful as the Dying Gladiator. He would have made the part even bigger and better if Referee Arthur Donovan hadn't rung down the curtain a bit hastily.

Even then the Great Baer, who had been on the floor, rose to the occasion. If they wouldn't let him

finish off his Dying Gladiator scene in style he would be Henry V with his "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more." He shook his gory locks and, suddenly revived, he made a furious rush of two or three inches toward the fellow who had played the principal part in the Baer-baiting scene of the evening.

It was grand. It was thrilling. It was the Great Baer histrionically at his best. It wasn't a case of "Never give up the fight!" The fight was over. It was the thespian soul of the Great Baer butting to the last, claiming the curtain call.

Playing All Parts

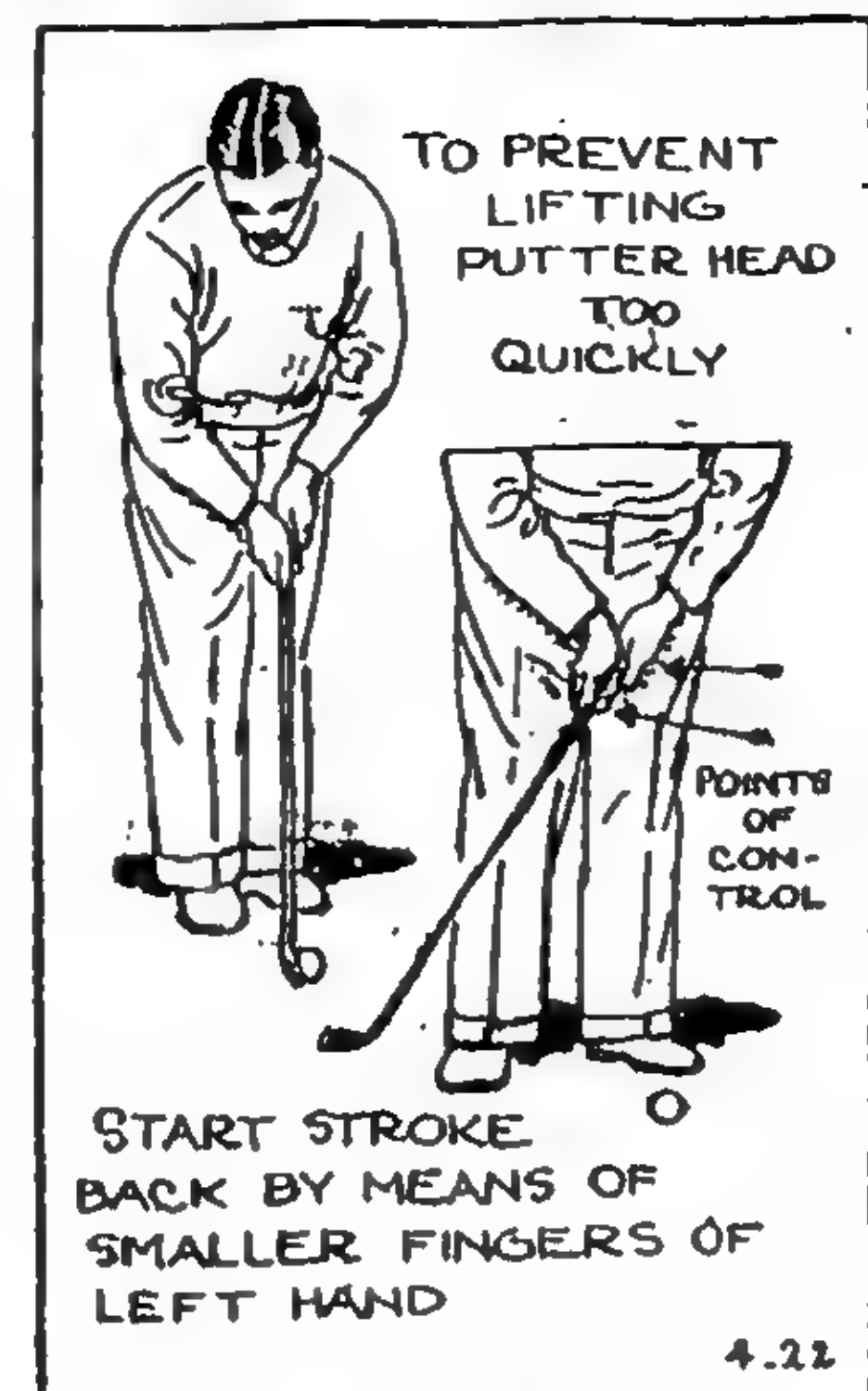
It's impossible to describe fully the antics of the Great Baer on the pugilistic stage. He has to be seen to be appreciated. The airy gestures, the heavy sneers, the light laugh and the dark look, broad farce written on his face in one moment and stark fury blazing in his eyes the next moment. With sound effects, too. Hisses, he snarls, he grunts, he breathes with dreadful emphasis.

In the first round the other night he stood off in a lordly manner and beckoned Nova to come on and fight. He hadn't done a lick of fighting himself at that point, but that didn't make any difference to the Great Baer. It was a grand gesture and maybe he wasn't sure that he would have a chance to make it later on in the fight. He worked it in before it was too late. He winked at the ringside spectators with his left eye as his head hung over Nova's shoulder. This was to indicate complete scorn of Nova's attempts to hurt him. But in the eighth round he couldn't have repeated the wink if he had tried. His left eye had closed for the evening.

Max The Magnificent

He was in no mood for comedy at that stage, anyway. The comedy (Continued at foot of Next Col.)

GRAPHIC GOLF



Putting Stroke BY BEST BALL

Raising the putter head too abruptly on the backswing is a common putting grievance. It isn't the fault of the right hand so much in this instance as it is the left. And in putting, as with other golf shots, the clubhead should travel low along the ground for a short distance back of the ball. Its path should follow that of an imaginary line drawn from the ball to the cup. The danger at this point is to keep from straying outside this line for at impact such a stroke is likely to cut across the ball from the outside in.

By starting the backswing at the point of firmest pressure on the club i.e. by means of the smaller fingers of the left hand, the putter head will keep close to the turf and keep the proper alignment. This section of the grip and that of the first joint of the right forefinger and thumb are the points of control in the putting grip.

Next Article—Wood's Putting.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

Nathaniel Huang—It would have simplified matters had we stated that times and distances were on aggregate, being a team competition. Errors in our report were made in two cases, however, as the pole vault and high jump heights should have read feet and inches, not metres.

—Sports Ed.

ended with the bell that opened the fifth round. When the Great Baer hit Nova with his Sunday punch in the fourth round and Nova didn't stay down, the theatrical sense of Madcap Max didn't desert him. He knew his part from there on and he played it to perfection. When he went down it wasn't like a sack of potatoes. He made it look as vast and fearful as the sack of Rome. Up or down, he was Max the Magnificent to the last gasp.

It's the notion in this corner that Lou Nova made some sorry mistakes in his Baer-baiting, even if all's well that ends well and Nova with the light-brown hair came away crowned with the laurel. The sneers and fantastic poses of the Great Baer were theatrically designed to make Lou lose his temper and trade wallops with the thumping thespian. And Lou fell for it a few times.

For that matter, Lou Nova didn't fill his rosters with confidence that he could put up a great fight with Louis by the way he went through his Baer-baiting programme. Lou showed courage and stamina and a good left hand. But he was a steady target out there. He didn't seem able to bend from the waist. He's strictly a stand-up fighter. If Baer could hit him, how could the Shuffler miss him? If Baer could knock him down, what would Louis do to him? That, as Hamlet said, must give us pause.

BOWLS TEAMS

Following clubs have selected their lawn bowls teams for Saturday:—

POLICE.
First Division (v. Craigengower Home)
W. McLeod, W. Harris, W. Dail and J. Shepherd (Skip).
W. Smith, W. McHardy, A. E. Carey and E. G. Post (Skip).
C. Gough, C. Pilk, G. Perkins and W. Mair (Skip).
Third Division (v. H.K.C.C. Away)
J. Hayward, J. Riddell, J. McWalter and J. Aiken (Skip).
A. Soutar, C. Wilcox, F. Nolan and J. MacDonald (Skip).
E. Greenwood, G. Davies, A. Johnson and F. Channing (Skip).
K.B.G.C.

"A" First Division (v. Civil Service C.C. Home)

W. L. Walker, W. McNeill, S. Randle and A. Holland (Skip).
R. P. Phillips, H. White, H. Lockhart and A. J. Hall (Skip).
L. Sykes, A. Hyde Lay, H. E. Drew and J. McKelvie (Skip).

"B" First Division (v. Indian R.C. Home)

W. C. Hodder, V. C. Dixon, E. Levett and R. Duncan (Skip).
P. A. Peckham, J. C. Gill, D. W. Waterton and J. G. Meyer (Skip).
E. Seard, G. W. Deacon, G. Sherriff and L. Guy (Skip).

"C" Third Division (v. Indian R.C. Away)

A. Morton, Sir A. MacGregor, F. V. Seale and H. Nish (Skip).
J. S. Dinnen, C. E. Langley, C. Wallis and E. Atkins (Skip).
H. Bicknell, G. Elphick, I. Jordan and K. C. Hamilton (Skip).
K.C.C.

First Division (v. Kowloon Dock R.C. Home)

A. E. P. Gurst, W. W. Parsons, N. J. Bebbington and T. A. Madar (Skip).
A. E. Perry, A. W. Smith, L. Jack and E. C. Fincher (Skip).
W. Mulcahy, A. W. Ramsey, G. E. Taylor and I. Fraser (Skip).

Second Division (v. Tai Koo Docks R.C. Away)

H. Langley, A. H. Martin, E. C. Curtis and R. S. Meadows (Skip).
H. S. Capell, F. A. Fabel, H. Overy and T. W. Carr (Skip).
A. C. Tribble, G. Bowden, J. M. Jack and A. Steven (Skip).

Reserve Rink (v. Recreation Away)

A. Zimmermann, H. Brokenshire, R. T. Burch and D. Hung (Skip).
Reserve Rink (v. Craigengower Away)
J. Coles, J. R. Luke, S. A. Gray and N. D. Lloyd (Skip).
C.S.C.C.

First Division (v. K.B.G.C. "A" Away)

M. E. Purvis, T. Seddon, H. F. Harper and C. Strange (Skip).
W. H. E. Colledge, E. Kirman, V. S. Ebbage and M. N. Rakusen (Skip).
P. D. Crawley, J. R. Carr, E. W. C. Simmonds and J. F. MacGowan (Skip).
C.C.C.

First Division (v. P.R.C., Away)

W. Leonard, L. C. R. Souza, A. E. Coates and B. W. Bradbury (Skip).
A. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, R. Basa and U. M. Omar (Skip).
W. K. Way, J. S. Landolt and C. S. Rossetti (Skip).

Second Division (v. K.F.C., Home)

L. Gaddi, S. R. Solina, E. Zimmermann and T. Lock (Skip).
J. H. Xavier, I. E. Lammert, G. S. Ladd and M. J. Medina (Skip).
A. A. Razack, H. G. Forman, W. Ward and H. W. Randall (Skip).

Third Division (v. Recreation, Away)

W. E. Broadbridge, A. E. S. Alves, C. W. Lam and N. P. Karanjia (Skip).
L. M. Roza, M. A. Baptista, E. S. Franks and A. J. Coelho (Skip).
E. J. Todd, F. K. Modi, A. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario (Skip).

K.T.G.C.A.

Friendly Match (v. K.F.C., Home)—
H. A. Castro, J. Tang, A. Madar and A. J. Kew (Skip).
N. A. E. Mackay, A. W. da Roza, J. N. Wong and J. L. Stephens (Skip).
H. Gittins, W. M. Gittins, A. E. Castro and W. J. Howard (Skip).

T.A.R.C.

Second Division (v. Kowloon C.C. Home)
J. Nimmo, J. J. Whyte, C. Bovaird and J. C. Chalmers (Skip).
W. Cunningham, G. W. Paterson, T. F. Stalton and J. A. Watson (Skip).
H. Smith, S. J. Pollock, R. Main and W. Melrose (Skip).

Reserves—H. Kew, W. McKie and D. Coull.

H.K.F.C.

Second Division (v. Club de Recreio Home)
J. S. Howell, G. Stephens, Dr. J. A. R. Selby and W. Gill (Skip).
A. Watson, J. H. Gelling, H. G. Wallington and W. Macfarlane (Skip).
R. P. Shaw, H. V. Pearce, A. Brooks-bank and K. S. Robertson (Skip).

Third Division (v. H.K.E.R.G. Away)

A. Bailey, J. Ralston, B. J. Bickford and J. Russell (Skip).
S. Carr, S. Strang, C. B. Robertson and G. Graver (Skip).
E. Chay, A. C. Gratton, E. H. Mansell and C. Needham (Skip).

V.R.C. BADMINTON

N. A. E. Mackay and R. J. Reed yesterday entered the final of the V.R.C. badminton doubles championship for the Allam Cup when they beat S. A. Rumjohn and R. D. Maxwell 23-21, 8-21, 21-19 in the semi-final.

U.S. GOLF RATINGS

An indication that another golfing season will soon be at hand is found in the announcement of the honour roll of the Metropolitan Golf Association, writes a Correspondent from New York.

The list of fifty-four, comprising golfers with handicaps of four or less, has been issued by the M.G.A. handicap committee, of which James M. Robbins, former Princeton golf captain, is chairman. The list is made up from the competitive records of metropolitan golfers in the national, district and invitation competitions of the previous seasons.

"A careful study of each individual player has been made," Robbins said, "and, in view of the fact that the 1940 U.S.G.A. amateur championship was held at Winged Foot, we feel that this list, smaller than in previous years, truly represents the outstanding golfers in the district."

Plus-One Rating

Richard D. Chapman, national amateur champion, receives a plus-one rating, while three players are ranked at scratch. These include Ray Billows, Johnny Burke and Willie Turnesa. At one are Tommy Goodwin, Frank Strafaci and Charles Whitehead. The group at two consists of Jess Sweetser, former British and United States amateur champion; T. Suffern Teller and William Y. Dear, Jr.

There are thirteen players bracketed at handicaps of three and thirty-one with four handicaps. The "four" group includes such golfers as Eugene Homans, finalist to Bobby Jones in the national amateur at Merion a decade ago; George Voigt and Leonard Martin, former metropolitan amateur champion.

The golfers on the honour roll are entitled to the rating given them, the committee announces, but they must nevertheless file their applications in the same manner as other golfers in the district in order to have their names appear on the first official list, which will be published within a short time.

The honour roll:
PLUS ONE
Chapman Richard D.
SCRATCH
Ray Billows, John P. Burke, William Turnesa.

ONE
Tommy Goodwin, Frank Strafaci, Charles Whitehead.
TWO
William Y. Dear, Jr., T. Suffern Teller, Jess W. Sweetser.

THREE
A. K. Akinnon, Jr., Philip L. Axt, Michael Costone, Jack Creavy, George E. Davidson, F. H. Driggs, Jr., Douglas Ford, Edward J. Fox, Robert J. Jacobson, Ellis Knowles, Pat Mucci, Thomas Strafaci, Mark J. Stuart.

FOUR
Charles Amodeo, W. Stanton Barbour, Stephen Berrien, E. F. Callan, Jr., William G. Clark, John V. Deetjen, Wilson H. Flohr, Jack Gerlin, Jr., A. C. Giles, Herbert S. Jarvis, S. Hicks, Eugene V. Homans, John Humm, Jr., Kaufmann, Leo A. Robert W. Kuntz, Arthur F. Lynch, Leonard Martin, John P. Mikrut, James Olecka, Edmund B. Overton, John E. Parker, Jr., C. O. Pettiford, Jr., J. F. Riddell, Jr., William H. Sayen, John H. Selby, K. H. Sheldon, F. A. Steele, Jr., Strafaci Ralph, Robert O. Townsend, George J. Voigt, Felix Zarembo.

WATER-POLO CHANGES

It is notified that the following alterations have been made to fixtures in the European Y.M.C.A. Water-polo tournament:

The match between Navy "A" and 965 Bty. R.A., originally fixed for to-day will now be played on Saturday, May 24 at 11 a.m. in the Dockyard Pool.

The match 5th A.A. R.A. and Navy "B", fixed for Sunday will be played on Monday, May 26 at 3 p.m.

Navy "B" v 965 Bty. R.A., from Thursday, May 29, to the following day at 4 p.m.

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JACKIE PATERSON OFFERS TO STAKE TITLES WITHOUT PAY IN ORDER TO HELP REFUGEES

JACKIE PATERSON, grand Scottish flyweight, probably the best in the world, has made an "Alice in Wonderland" gesture — he has offered to stake his British and Empire titles without payment of any kind provided his opponent does the same and the whole of the proceeds are turned over for the relief of people who have been left homeless following air raids.

Jackie, a Clydesider, was appalled at the suffering of his fellow workers after a blitz on Glasgow, and he resolved to do something to help them. The above offer was the immediate result.

Paterson, by the way, wants to hustle things up and one of his stipulations demands that the proceeds of the fight should be distributed by a Committee of Clydesiders men in touch with the situation, within 24 hours.

Deserves Breaks

Paterson is the type of lad who deserves every break that comes his way. He is a likeable little fellow and has never been afraid to stake his title. He is probably the busiest and best flyweight Britain has ever had. But for the war he would undoubtedly be crossing gloves with the best America could provide, and there are many who would tip him to win the world championship.

In its latest quarterly ranking the National Boxing Association of America has named Paterson as the logical contender for the title at present held by Little Dado.

Other British boxers have been graciously named as contenders. Len Harvey is placed third in the list of cruiser-weight contenders; Corporal Freddie Mills (R.A.F.) is mentioned in the mid-

JOHN BULLA IS PICKING UP ON POKY GULDAHL

Johnny Bulla's picking up because Ralph Guldahl played too slowly too sunk him in the Land of the Sky Open in Asheville was as inexcusable as it was discourteous.

There is no place in golf for anything like that. Bulla seems to specialise in doing the wrong thing at the right time.

It was Bulla who urged Ed. Oliver to start early to beat a storm, a stunt which brought about the Porky One's heart-breaking disqualification in the United States Open last June, though he tied Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen for the right to play off.

Bulla has become so unpopular that the auctioneer practically had to beg to get bidding started on him in the Calcutta pool preceding the Augusta Masters!

Though he is one of the cracks of the game, Bulla went for something like \$200, as compared to the \$1,125 brought by Samuel Jackson Sneed and the \$1,000 paid for little Ben Hogan's chance.

No one wanted any part of Bulla.

Maybe that will put Johnny Bulla next to himself.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN NEW FLIGHT RECORD

A new Japanese distance record for carrier pigeons was established recently when 26 Army pigeons winged their way over a 800 km. course from Fukaura, in Aomori Prefecture, to Kobe via Kyoto, with one bird recording a speed of 878 metres a minute. The former Japanese record was 700 km.—Domei.

Britons Forget War To See Football Game

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND PERSONS TURNED OUT TO SEE BRITAIN'S BIGGEST FOOTBALL GAME OF THE YEAR RECENTLY AND NEVER TURNED AN EYE TOWARD THE SKY WHENCE AS OFTEN AS NOT COMES DEATH, STATES A MESSAGE FROM LONDON.

The air raid siren had finished wailing only an hour before the kick-off, but you'd never have known a war was on had it not been for a tiny corner of the programme which read:

"In the event of an air raid warning the ground exits will be opened so that those who wish to leave can do so. Play will proceed unless spotters report enemy activity in the vicinity."

Open Stands Chosen

A band was playing on the bright green turf thirty minutes before the game such tunes as the "Woodpecker Song" and "Arm In

Arm." Three-quarters of the spectators chose the open stands.

One team was from the British Army and it included many of England's finest professional and amateur players. Their opponents were Allies some of the finest footballers from the Netherlands, Poland, Belgium, France and Czechoslovakia.

Little children flocked around the refreshment stands with their parents and bought tea and rolls.

The highlight of the game came when the Allies' goalie, Briskman of the Netherlands, leaped beautifully and butted away a sure shot. From the shout which went up you'd have thought Britain had won the war.

TO-DAY'S TENNIS

Following are to-day's Fourth Division Tennis League fixtures and some of the teams:—

A.T.C.	v	P.O.R.C. (1)
C.B.A.	v	J.R.C.
I.R.C.	v	Filipino Club
K.I.T.Q.	v	S.C.A.A.
C.R.C.	v	C.C.C.
I.R.C.	—	M. H. Hassan and S. Hassan; G. Singh and M. I. Razack; A. J. Sufflad and M. Moen-hadrie.
Filipino Club	—	F. Gonzales and Robert Lee; B. Poon and T. Poon; L. S. Souza and Lee.
C.R.C.	—	K. M. Wong and C. C. Luk; T. L. Lu and C. N. Tsang; T. Y. Liang and I. C. Chan.

West Texas State College had the tallest basketball team in the United States in the season just closed. The players averaged 6 feet 6½ inches.



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the Navy...*

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT
CIGARETTES



EY-104

FREE FRENCH INVASION OF SYRIA REPORTED

Vichy Regiment Turns Over To Gen. De Gaulle

BRITISH AND AMERICANS LEAVE SYRIA

British and Americans continue to leave Syria for Palestine, according to information reaching Haifa from the Palestine-Syrian frontier.

When more German planes were reported to have arrived at Palmyra and Damascus aerodromes during the past two days, British planes, with British and Free French crews, bombed German planes parked on the aerodromes, leaving huge fires burning.

Meanwhile, conforming to the instructions of the French authorities, British consulates in Syria have closed their doors.

The staff of the consulate in Damascus left the capital last Saturday.

To India

British leaving the country have been advised to go to India or South Africa.

The principal British enterprise is reported to be suspending activities in Damascus.

The British consul-general in Beirut has left for Palestine, according to the German-controlled Paris radio.

It adds that British interests in Beirut will be looked after by the United States consul. —Reuter.

General Dentz Moves Army Into Lebanon

A DESPATCH FROM the Syrian frontier to the Independent French Agency confirms the Brazzaville radio report that a French regiment has gone over to the Free French Forces which have entered Syria.

The position in Syria is still uncertain. It appears that a large French force, under the command of General Dentz, High Commissioner in Syria, has received orders to move into Lebanon, with the aim of forestalling possible intervention from the direction of Palestine.

The regiment which joined General de Gaulle formed the rearguard of these forces.

The Vichy authorities in Syria, the despatch adds, are said to be worried by the hostility, even among the troops that have reached Lebanon. Main aim of the visit to Syria of General Bergeret, Petain's Air Minister, is stated to be to revive their loyalty. —Reuter.

Hostility Spreading

There is good reason to believe that a French regiment in Syria has deserted to the Free

French troops, says radio Brazzaville.

The regiment concerned is commanded by a colonel who is a very capable and resolute man and popular among both French and natives.

"We cannot yet disclose his name," said the announcer, who added that hostility against the Vichy authorities in Syria was spreading.

Immediately after the arrival of General Bergeret, French Air Minister, de Gaulle's inscriptions frequently appeared on walls in Beirut and Damascus.

More people have been arrested on a charge of supporting the Free French.

Free French Invasion?

A despatch from the Syrian frontier to the Independent French Agency also gives a report of a French regiment going over to the

AMERICAN NAVAL AIR PLANS

The United States Navy is busy with proposals for relatively small, improvised aircraft-carriers to protect American freighters on the high seas, declared the Secretary of Navy, Col. Frank Knox, at his press conference yesterday.

The United States Navy's air force on May 1 consisted of 3,478 aircraft, of which 1,304 were added during the past year.

Col. Knox added that deliveries had been accelerated materially. Altogether 996 aircraft were delivered since January 1, which contrasted with 79 in the same period last year.

About half the aircraft delivered to the Navy last year had been sent to Britain and this proportion was generally being followed.

THE TRAINING OF PILOTS HAD BEEN ACCELERATED FIVE-FOLD WITHIN THE YEAR.—REUTER.

Free French and adds that Free French forces have entered Syria. —Reuter.

Vichy Declares War On De Gaulle

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") France, through the Havas agency, has "declared war" on General de Gaulle's Free French Forces, and stated that the time is ripe for France "to recover and defend all sections of the Empire." —International News Service.

STRENUOUS FIGHTING STILL GOING ON IN CRETE

(Continued from Page 1) bombing Stukas and Messerschmitts followed by gliders and parachutes.

In the Heraklion and Retimo areas the attack began at 5.30 p.m. by parachutists. Troop-carrying aircraft, many of which crashed, also landed.

"Fighting Will Continue"

"It must be expected that the fighting will continue with increasing severity," Mr. Churchill said.

In reply to a question whether Germans descending in British uniform would be dealt with according to international law, Mr. Churchill confirmed that New Zealand uniforms were worn but he was not sufficiently informed of the exact circumstances and left a certain amount of discretion to those on the spot. —Reuter.

10,000 Landings

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") The London "Daily Express" declared yesterday that 10,000 German troops have landed on Crete.

Meanwhile the Free French News Agency declared last night in a despatch from its Cairo correspondent that the British are "complete masters of the situation on Crete." Greek officials in Cairo stated that, on Tuesday afternoon, all German parachutists landed on Crete up to that time were either killed or captured. —International News Service.

Small Boats Used

Reports of naval landings by the enemy in Crete are inaccurate.

Information has, however, been received in London that landings were attempted by the Germans from small boats, says Reuter.

Nazi Bombast

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

The German military spokesman in Berlin yesterday claimed: "Success of the operations in Crete is 100 per cent certainty. You may be absolutely sure that Crete will fall into German hands." —International News Service.

THE SHIP BUILDING DRIVE

Men with previous experience of marine engine building or repairing or heavy engineering work of a similar kind are required to register under the Registration for Employment Order, 1941, the the Ministry of Labour and National Service announces.

Men to register are those aged 20 or over who are capable of work and have worked 12 months or more since January 1, 1939 on marine engine building or repairing. —British Wireless.

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DUKE OF AOSTA'S SURRENDER

Page 2

LATE NIGHT FINAL

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TITANIC STRUGGLE RAGES IN BATTLE FOR CRETE

One Of Biggest Battles Of The War

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the battle now being fought in Crete was one of the biggest of the present war.

He added that we are showing in Crete that when British soldiers meet the Germans on equal ground there is no doubt on which man to put your money—it is the British. — Reuter.

HITLER LAUNCHES NEW POLITICAL OFFENSIVE

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE INVASION OF CRETE GERMANY HAS LAUNCHED FOUR POLITICAL AND MILITARY MOVES IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

First, Berlin is putting pressure on Russia to provide communications to Iraq.

Second, the Nazis are aiding the Vichy Government to strengthen the naval defence of Dakar.

Third, an intensive anti-British propaganda campaign has been launched in Syria.

Fourth, preparations are being made for an attack on Suez.

Nazis Desperately Trying To Increase Forces

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

OFFICIALLY TERMED "ONE OF THE GREATEST BATTLES OF THE WAR," A TITANIC STRUGGLE IS STILL RAGING ON THE VITAL ISLAND OF CRETE, WITH THE GERMANS ENDEAVOURING TO SPEED UP REINFORCEMENTS, MAINLY BY AIR THOUGH A FEW MAY BE GETTING THROUGH IN SMALL BOATS BY SEA.

DAKAR TO BE ARMED

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Germany may soon give Vichy a free hand to fortify Dakar to the teeth with the aid of the French navy and to prepare to defend Martinique if any attempt by the British or New World nations is made to seize French-owned islands in the Caribbean, stated a German-inspired statement issued in Paris yesterday.

Meanwhile an editorial offensive in the German-controlled Paris press has broken out, pressing for collaboration with German policy. It is being supported by a propaganda service from Vichy.

General de Gaulle's Free French forces are being attacked, determination to "save" France's African empire affirmed, outcries raised against the policies of President Roosevelt and the assertion made that force will be met by force.

Martinique Orders

The French newspaper "Matin" published a report yesterday that French air, land and naval forces in Martinique have received instructions to take defence measures against outside attack.

One French aircraft-carrier and one battleship which were scheduled to leave Martinique waters have postponed their departure for "routine manoeuvres."

CROSS FRONTIER INTO PALESTINE

Over 100 British and American residents in Lebanon, including the teacher's staff and many students at the American University at Beirut, crossed the frontier into Palestine yesterday. More are expected to follow them, says Reuter from Haifa.

The situation is in hand, London declares officially, and serious losses have been inflicted on the enemy, who landed between 7,000 and 12,000 men, but the invaders are still maintaining a foothold at several points.

Three thousand parachutists landed on Tuesday night and it is assumed that these were followed by reinforcements during the course of yesterday.

Using the captured merchantmen in Greece it is believed the Germans penetrated into Crete harbours with a few sea transports, while throughout Tuesday night and Wednesday a stream of glider trains and Focke-Wulf transports was kept up.

The R.A.F. is carrying out intensive night raids on German-

occupied airports in Greece, and it is intimated in London that a strong British fleet is ready to repel any attempt at a sea invasion of Crete.

The German landings so far have been effected chiefly at the west end of Crete but some troops have come ashore at Heraklion. (Continued on Page 16.)

NEW U.S. PLAN TO USE NAVY

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Washington circles are studying more effective use of the U.S. Navy to establish a safe shipping lane across the North Atlantic as an alternative to convoying.

There is now less talk in Washington of actual convoying, and protection of a sea lane is considered more effective and less dangerous.

This could be done, it is declared, by concentrating patrol ships with orders not only to signal the approach of U-boats but to "warn off" with depth charges, near enough to frighten without destroying.

Surface raiders, it is added, could be trailed and British

German pressure on Moscow, reported to be "terrific," is aimed at paving the way for a German flank attack in the Mediterranean.

HITLER IS ASKING STALIN TO GRANT HIM THE TRANSPORT OF GERMAN TROOPS ACROSS THE BLACK SEA AND TASHKENT INTO IRAQ, FROM AFGHANISTAN, OVER RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.

Berlin is believed also to be asking Turkish permission to move troops across Turkey.

Bigger Plum

In connection with the latter report, British diplomatic circles are studying the sudden Russian surrender of Soviet interests in the Danube delta.

The belief is held that to induce Russia to agree to this surrender, Germany must have promised a much bigger plum in the Middle East. — International News Service.

warships warned. AMERICAN WARSHIPS WOULD HAVE NO ORDERS TO INITIATE HOSTILITIES BUT WOULD BE EXPECTED TO DEFEND THEMSELVES.

It is indicated that even an American-German naval engagement in such circumstances would not necessarily be considered by Washington as cause for a declaration of war. — International News Service.



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NEARLY 20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN

Surrender Of Duke Of Aosta At Amba Alagi

Operations Now Speeded Up In Other Areas

THE DUKE OF AOSTA, ITALIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN ABYSSINIA, SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH ON TUESDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED IN YESTERDAY'S BRITISH G.H.Q. COMMUNIQUE IN CAIRO.

The communique states that the Duke, accompanied by five generals and a number of senior staff officers, formally surrendered on Tuesday following the handing over of all equipment within the Amba Alagi area.

Total number of prisoners taken during and since the battle in this area amounts to between 18,000 and 19,000.

In the battle of the lakes, south of Addis Ababa, which is now proceeding, our troops are rapidly closing in on an enemy force consisting of remnants of two divisions.

On Tuesday our forward troops, advancing from the south after a sharp engagement with the enemy rearguard, captured an Italian brigadier and a number of prisoners.

More Prisoners

In the north-east corner of Somaliland, hundreds of Italians who had taken refuge in the town of Toleh have been captured.

There is no change in the situation at Tobruk, according to the communique, which adds that in the Sollum area British mechanised patrols again victoriously harassed the enemy. — Reuter.

Nairobi Optimism

Great optimism is expressed in military circles in East Africa, says a Nairobi cable, following the victory at Amba Alagi, which enables a junction of the South Africans from the south and Indians from the north.

Italy's remaining strength east of the central lakes is largely collapsing and developments in this district are as important as any in the winding-up of the campaign, for the failure of the Italians east of Margherita will unite the Gold Coast from Neghelli and Yavello with the King's African Rifles from Adama.

Capture of Sciasciannina has been followed as expected by the withdrawal of the enemy from Adola and Gabrushire but operations on a large scale continue in this area. — British Wireless.

CALL FOR M.P.'S RESIGNATION

THERE WAS DISCUSSION IN THE LOBBY ABOUT THE POSITION OF MR. D. N. PRITT, K. C., WHO HAS BEEN CALLED ON BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTH HAMMERSMITH SOCIALIST PARTY TO RESIGN HIS SEAT ON THE GROUND THAT HE NO LONGER REPRESENTS THE ELECTORATE.

If Mr. Pritt ignores the views of the Hammersmith Socialists there is no way in which they can force him to resign.

It is likely that questions will be put to the Prime Minister suggesting that the law should be altered in view of the postponement of the General Election, and that a constituency should be given some means of indicating its desire to change its member. It is generally recognised, however, that to devise such a system would present many difficulties. The North Hammersmith Socialists will discuss the situation next month.

INCOME TAX IN F.M.S.

Income tax in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States was the subject of questions in the House of Commons yesterday.

The Under-Secretary for Colonies, Mr. Hall, replied giving details adding appreciation of the very substantial war contributions as well as greatly increased provision for local defence expenditure.

Mr. Parker (Labour) asked whether there was any reason why income tax should not be raised to the same rate as in Britain.

Mr. Hall stated that in one of the territories no income tax had ever before been levied and in the other none was levied between 1921 and now.

"THERE IS MUCH CONTROVERSY CONCERNING THE MATTER," MR. HALL ADDED. "AND I THINK IT A VERY PLUCKY EFFORT BY GOVERNMENT TO INTRODUCE IT NOW." — REUTER.

WED LESS THAN 3 YEARS—DIVORCE

A decree nisi, with costs, was granted in the Divorce Court to Mrs. Girvan Eileen Caroline Smirke, on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, Mr. Charles James William Smirke, the jockey. The suit was not defended.

Leave had been granted to file the petition, though three years since the date of the marriage had not elapsed.

Mrs. Smirke's case that the marriage was an unhappy one, and in January, 1939, five months after the wedding, her husband left her and returned to his former wife.

Evidence was given in support of a charge that Mr. Smirke committed misconduct in a ship in the Mediterranean with Mrs. Alice Marie Smirke.

PLANS FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN COLONIES

PLANS FOR SOCIAL development in British colonies after the war were mentioned in the Commons when it was stated that the Colonial Secretary was most anxious not only that such plans be prepared but that even during the war actual work of development should proceed wherever it is possible without interference with the war effort.

The Colonial Secretary was about to address a circular despatch to all Colonial Governments in regard to this important matter.

As regards the taking of a census, this should be taken throughout the Colonial Empire in 1941.

A special census for Jamaica was, however, under consideration in connection with the constitutional proposals recently made public for that colony.

The question of taking a census in the colonies generally would be considered as soon as conditions made it practicable. — British Wireless.

STATEMENT PROMISED ON HESS LETTER

When questioned in the Commons yesterday about the letters which Rudolf Hess wrote to the Duke of Hamilton, Mr. Churchill promised a statement to-day "which I think will relieve all anxiety." — Reuter.

SHARP FALL IN JOBLESS

The number of men and boys registered at employment exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed at April 21 was 157,239 — a decrease of 15,421 as compared with March 17 last and of 402,859 as compared with April 15, 1940.

Of the total, 36,915 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for ordinary industrial employment.

Corresponding figures for women and girls at April 21 were 161,533 wholly unemployed, of whom 3,797 had been classified by interviewing panels as unsuitable for normal full-time employment.

As compared with March 17, the number of wholly unemployed showed a decrease of 30,115 and as compared with April 15, 1940 a decrease of 118,396. — British Wireless.

SECRET SESSION

After Question Time yesterday the House of Commons spent the day in secret session, presumably debating war supplies, says a Reuter message.

STRIKE SETTLED

The Hudson motor car strike has been settled, with a wage increase of 10 cents an hour, says Reuter from Detroit.

ZAMZAM INCIDENT LATEST

Mr. Waterman, U.S. Consul at Bordeaux, was notified on Wednesday morning that American passengers from the "Zamzam" had been landed at St. Jean de Luz.

He left for St. Jean after informing Admiral Leahy, U.S. Ambassador to Vichy.

Although details have not yet been given it is estimated that the number of American passengers was more than 140, of whom 50 were women and 20 children.

In American circles in Vichy, it is believed the American passengers will shortly be sent on to Lisbon, whence they will be taken to the United States. — Reuter.

Permits To Leave

The State Department in Washington has been advised that the German naval authorities will permit American survivors of the "Zamzam" sinking to leave France, according to a report from Bordeaux via Vichy, in which the American consul, Mr. Waterman, said he was visiting immediately "the place where the Americans are held" and would report fully later. — Reuter.

Unit May Be Detained

[SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL"] The German naval authorities have informed the U.S. consul at Bordeaux that they have no objection to the release of American survivors from the "Zamzam" and the consul has gone to St. Jean de Luz, where a German merchantman landed the survivors after transfer from a warship. The members of the ambulance unit may be detained to prevent a leakage of military information. — International News Service.

MAXIMUM FINES ON RICE SHOPS

That the authorities are determined to wipe out rice profiteering was evident this morning when maximum fines were imposed on merchants for selling rice at prices higher than those fixed by the Government.

Cheng Lu-ngam, master of the Tung Hing Loong Rice Shop, No. 105, Nam Chang Street, was fined \$1,000 by Mr. H. C. Macnamara in Kowloon, for selling six cattles of first grade rice for \$1, being 1.7 cents per catty in excess of Government rates.

Wong Kai, master of a rice shop at No. 185, Laichikok Road, was also fined \$1,000. It was stated that this defendant sold 5-3/8 cattles of first grade rice for \$1, charging 3.6 cents in excess per catty.

Three other rice dealers were each fined \$750 for similar offences. Mr. Macnamara remarked that if defendants fail to pay the fines in due course, an order will be issued for the closure of their shops.

FRESH BRITISH TROOPS IN IRAQ

[SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL"]

Strong British reinforcements have arrived at Basra, Iraq, and more are expected from Abyssinia, it was reported yesterday. — International News Service.

The Government of India has placed an order for 500,000 sackings with the Indian Jute Mills Association, says Reuter from Calcutta.

Vichy Learning The Art Of "Scuttle" From Nazis

ORDERS TO ALL FRENCH SKIPPERS

FOLLOWING THE NAZI example, Vichy has adopted the policy of "scuttling" ships, and the French Ministry of Marine at Vichy has ordered the captains of all French merchantships to sabotage or immobilise their ships if such a course is necessary to avoid capture by the British authorities.

An order to this effect, signed by Rear-Admiral Auphan, on behalf of Admiral Darlan, which recently has come into the hands of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, states that failure to obey these instructions "will have grave consequences on permits now given to French traffic and will expose themselves personally to punishment."

The reference to permits, it is pointed out in authoritative circles in London, shows clearly that French shipping now operates by permission of the Armistice Commission, and that in effect the whole French merchant navy is on charter to the Germans.

It has been known for some time that all manifests for French merchantships must be submitted to the Commission and therefore all movements by French merchantships are controlled by the commission.

According to a Vichy broadcast last February the total French merchant navy at the time of the armistice was estimated at 2,500,000 tons.

British Detentions

It was stated that Britain had detained 190 French ships, totalling 450,000 tons, that General de Gaulle had in his hands ships totalling 43,000 tons and that ships of a total of 57,000 tons had been sunk.

At the time of the armistice the Germans had confiscated or detained French shipping totalling 250,000 tons, and 170,000 tons were detained in neutral ports. Therefore it would appear that France has now a merchant navy of about 1,500,000 tons displacement. No instance has been reported of the scuttling of a French ship. —Reuter.

LAMB IS SECOND DOG

Second "house-dog" at the home of Vera Smithers, fifteen-year-old farmer's daughter, of Ham Manor, near Worthing, Sussex, is a lamb, which shares her affections with a hen, a dog and a cat.

They live in the house, and when Vera and her mother go shopping the animals go, too.

Only five weeks old, the lamb, Valentine, is already house-trained and has picked up tricks from the dog such as trying to beg at meal times.

If anyone comes to the door, he runs and bleats at them.

He sleeps in a dog basket in the kitchen at night, and in the evening, when the dog and cat are sitting in front of the fire, Valentine settles down on Vera's lap. The hen prefers the back of her chair.

"The animals follow us everywhere," Mrs. Smithers told the "Daily Mirror." "The lamb is as intelligent as the average dog. We have made pets of many lambs, but Valentine beats them all."

"We keep 'open house' here. The animals wander in as they please! The hen does not sleep in the house."

COMPLAINED AND BECAME DEFENDANTS

After reporting the theft of a large quantity of petrol, two Chinese found themselves charged before Mr. D. J. N. Anderson, at Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with exporting petrol without a permit.

Accused, Choi Chiu-wah, 27, merchant, of No. 45, Bonham Strand East, and Yeung Yee-ching, 28, master of trading junk No. T5796H, visited the Water Police Station at 2 p.m. yesterday, reporting that a junk, with 528 tins of petrol on board, had been stolen in Chinese waters near Tai Mui.

Subsequent investigations disclosed that the two men had exported the petrol from Hong Kong without obtaining permission.

First accused was fined \$50 while second was cautioned.

A fine of \$500 was imposed on another junk master for exporting 2,000 tins of petrol without a permit.

AMERICANS ORDERED OUT OF PARIS

Germany has requested the United States Government to withdraw its entire diplomatic corps from Paris, according to an announcement by the State Department in Washington yesterday.

Berlin indicated the step was taken because Paris is now considered a zone of extended operations.

It is understood the German Government is giving the same notice to other Governments. The notice does not apply to Vichy. —Reuter.

MEDICAL AID FOR CHINA

Mr. R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the Commons yesterday that although the British Fund for the Relief of Distress in China has done valuable work, both in free and occupied parts of China, the British Government at present was considering increasing medical assistance to China. —Reuter.

CONSCRIPTION IN IULSTER

The Northern Ireland Cabinet yesterday discussed the application of conscription for an hour and three quarters.

It is understood that the Premier, Mr. Andrews, has been in touch with London and that the Government unanimously favour the scheme. —Reuter.

WOMEN'S NIGHT OUT

In protest against the arrest of some 50 of their nightsoil demonstrator colleagues, 30 women squatted outside the General Post Office Building yesterday morning and passed the whole afternoon and night on the pavement.

Questioned by the "China Mail" the women declared their intention to remain there until the police release their colleagues.

It is officially learned, however, that 45 women have been released on bail and only one is detained, being unable to raise the necessary bail.

Squatters Cleared

The emergency unit under A.S.P. Luscombe cleared the night-soil "squatters" from the G.P.O. building at about 10.30 a.m. under threat of arrest.

Several women were defiant, but eventually moved away, and one woman who was actually placed in the emergency unit van when she stubbornly refused to move, was released when the remainder of the women had dispersed.

Guards have been placed on the entrances to the G.P.O. building.

Magistracy Guarded

Heavy police guards were on duty at all entrances to the Central Magistracy this morning when 45 women night-soil coolies appeared before Mr. H. G. Sheldon, K.C., charged with disorderly conduct at the General Post Office on Tuesday.

Four defendants were discharged, for lack of evidence, and the other 41 were remanded till Saturday. All pleaded guilty.

The first 14 defendants were granted bail of \$150 and the rest \$50.

A.S.P. Thompson prosecuted. Two others connected with the incident appeared in the Juvenile Court and were remanded for 24 hours.

THE LUCES LEAVE

Mr. Henry Luce, publisher of Life, Fortune and Time, who arrived with Mrs. Luce in Hong Kong last night, have left for Manila where they will wait for a Clipper to return to the United States.

DARLAN TASTES BITTER PILL AT BEAUVAIS

THE FREE FRENCH newspaper "La France" yesterday published the following story, for the accuracy of which it vouches:—

ADMIRAL DARLAN VISITED BEAUVAIS, IN NORTHERN FRANCE, ON APRIL 24. IT WAS THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE COLLAPSE THAT THE INHABITANTS HAD SEEN ANY FRENCH UNIFORM DIFFERENT FROM THAT WORN BY PRISONERS WORKING IN THOSE PARTS.

There was great excitement in the town and a large crowd gathered outside the restaurant where Darlan had a meagre meal of a sandwich and ersatz coffee after his interview with the commander of the German General Staff.

After lunch, Darlan and his staff appeared on the terrace in front of the cafe, and when he saw the crowd he hesitated for a moment and then spoke some words in the customary style of French statesmen visiting a provincial town.

Suddenly a shrill whistle came from the back of the crowd, which was followed by hisses and whistles from all sides.

Darlan, taken aback, his face purple with rage, shouted "Frenchmen, behave yourselves. Remember that foreigners' eyes are upon you."

Whose Fault

This was a most unfortunate remark because there were shouts in reply, "Yes, but whose fault? Who signed the armistice? Who opened the door of France to the Germans?"

Darlan thereupon turned his back on the crowd and returned to the restaurant, and for half an hour there was a continuous demonstration of hostility and disgust by the people of Beauvais.

Apparently the German authorities took no steps against this demonstration. —Reuter.

SIR ROBERT VANSITTART TO RETIRE

SIR ROBERT VANSITTART, HAVING EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO RETIRE FROM HIS APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF DIPLOMATIC ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT ON REACHING THE AGE OF 60 IN JUNE NEXT, THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS RELUCTANTLY AGREED TO ACCEPT HIS RESIGNATION.

It is announced, however, that the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State will continue to enjoy the benefit of Sir Robert's advice when the occasion arises.

A barony of the United Kingdom will be conferred on Sir Robert in the forthcoming Birthday Honours List. —Reuter.

Shooting At Shataukok

Disturbed by the return of the master, three robbers, in the process of ransacking a shop at Shataukok at 7 a.m. yesterday, opened fire on the new arrival and wounded him in three places.

The master of the shop managed to draw his revolver and, returning the fire, shot and killed one of the robbers. The other two escaped with about \$100 in cash.

FIREMEN CALL UP ON FULL TIME

ALL PART-TIME AUXILIARY FIREMEN WHO HAD REACHED THE AGE OF 25 AT THE DATE OF THEIR REGISTRATION AND WHOSE CALLING UP FOR MILITARY SERVICE WAS DEFERRED UNTIL JUNE 30, ARE TO BE COMPULSORILY ENROLLED FOR WHOLE TIME DUTY IN THE A.F.S. AT ONCE.

Several thousand men will thus be added to the fulltime strength of the fire service.

Priority will be given those districts in which there is a specially urgent need for fulltime men but as far as possible men enrolled will be posted to fill vacancies in the A.F.S. establishment in their own areas. —British Wireless.

AIR AMBULANCES FOR R.A.F.

Two air ambulances provided by the Silver Thimble Fund at a cost of £10,000 have been delivered to the R.A.F. and will shortly go into service.

They are De Havilland 89A biplanes specially converted and will accommodate four stretcher cases and are fitted with oxygen equipment. —British Wireless.

LULL IN AIR RAIDS CONTINUES

An official communique, last night, stated: "There has been some activity in coastal areas today by enemy aircraft, a few of which have flown inland. Up to 8 p.m. there are no reports of any bombs having been dropped." —British Wireless.

APPEAL TO INDIA FOR BEST EFFORT

The Home Minister of Sind, Sir Rahimrulla, appealed to the Indian leaders, particularly Mr. Sapru, to realise the gravity and danger threatening India and to join hands in pushing forward the country's efforts towards winning the war. —Reuter.

PILGRIMS ADVISED TO WAIT

It was announced in Simla yesterday that owing to the disturbed conditions in Iraq, the Government of India is regretfully compelled to advise intending pilgrims to the Holy Places to postpone their journeys. —Reuter.

SHOWING
TO-DAYKING OF THE KINGS
AIR-CONDITIONED THEATREAT 2.30, 5.10,
7.15 & 9.30 P.M.BOO HIM!
SHOO HIM!
FOO HIM!The Merchant
of Menace!THE
VILLAIN STILL
PURSUED HERCOME AND ENJOY THIS
NEW KIND OF FUN—
KIDDING THE SCREEN!Featuring
Hugh Herbert
Anita Louise
Alan Mowbray
Buster Keaton
Joyce Crampton
Richard Cromwell
Billy Gilbert
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Diane Fisher
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RKO RADIO
PICTURE

Produced by HAROLD B. FRANKLIN Directed by EDWARD CLINE Screen play by Elbert Franklin

ADDED! MARCH OF TIME

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PAUL MUNI in
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A 20th Century-Fox Picture4 SHOWS
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Chaplin packs more laughs in one reel than others do
in 10, it's marvellous the way he can hold an audience
spellbound and keep them rocking with laughter

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Special reduced prices for children and servicemen.

ABOVE PRICES INCLUDE TAX

SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ALL PERFORMANCES

TAKE ANY TRAM OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS. W
CATHAY
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
Matinees: 30c., 40c. Evenings: 30c., 40c., 55c., 70c.

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY

It's Dippy! It's Delirious! It's Demented!

New LOVE • New LAUGHS • New LUNACY
—with the stars of "Mexican Spitfire"—LUPE
VELEZ • ERROL
MEXICAN SPITFIRE

OUT WEST

with Donald Woods • Elisabeth
Risdon • Cecil Kellaway

Laughing Lightning Strikes Twice in the Same Place!

EXTRA! THE MARCH OF TIME presents

"ON FOREIGN NEWSFRONTS"

COMMENCING TO-MORROW!

TYBONE
POWERTHE MARK
OF
ZorroLINDA DARNELL
BASIL RATHBONE

A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE

CONSPICUOUS VALOUR OF INDIAN TROOPS AT AMBA ALAGI

MANY DEEDS OF conspicuous valour performed by Indian troops during the last phase of the operations leading to the capitulation of Amba Alagi are described in a cable received in Simla yesterday by the Indian Army's official eye-witness.

After one of our companies had captured a position it was found impossible to hold it unless enemy machine-guns, firing at almost point-blank range, were silenced.

The 200-yard approach to the gun lay along a narrow ridge, and the company commander called for two volunteers, whereupon a naik and a sepoy of the Bangash tribe from the Kohat district, immediately stepped forward.

They took the machine-gun post and held it for two hours until they were killed.

During a charge, carried out under heavy fire against a strong enemy position, a sepoy from the Ferozepur district was separated from the rest of his section in thick mist.

He was found lying dead beside four Italians he had killed with the bayonet, which was still sticking in the body of a fifth.

Naik Hero

A naik saved several lives, both of our own troops and Italian prisoners, when the pin of a hand-grenade accidentally loosened.

He seized the grenade, scrambled five yards over rocks and hurled it into a ravine, where it exploded harmlessly. — Reuter.

RASCHID ALI CONDEMNED

A fully representative Jirgah (tribal conference) has presented an address to the Governor of the Northwest Frontier Province, expressing loyalty to the British Government and condemning Raschid Ali's intrigues with the Germans endangering the safety of the Muslim countries like Turkey, Syria and Egypt.

It reaffirmed the identity of the interests of Islam and the British Government and assured that the Jirgah would do nothing to embarrass the Government when it was engaged in a life and death struggle with the forces of Nazism and Fascism.

The Governor, replying, stressed the sympathy of the British Government for the Muslim countries, and advised the Jirgah not to be misled by false propaganda from enemy sources. — Reuter.

'GIVE WIVES LEAVE, TOO'

Questions about husbands and wives called up for war service are to be asked in the House of Commons.

Mr. A. Woodburn (Lab., Clackmannan) is to ask the Home Secretary if wives of men on compulsory service who are called up will be able to get leave at the same time as their husbands.

Mr. Woodburn will also ask the Home Secretary what steps are being taken to protect the homes of soldiers whose wives are called up, and if he will give an assurance that their homes "will not be commandeered and abused by careless people."

Mrs. Tate (Con., Frome) is to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, during the war, he will assess the earnings of women on work of national importance separately from those of their husbands for income tax purposes.

BLAME TAKEN BY FIANCEE

A young policeman, Cyril James Golding, Section House, Richmond Police-station, was remanded on bail for a week at Richmond charged with breaking and entering a house and stealing articles valued at £11.

It was stated that Golding was surprised in the house by policemen.

Mr. Calvert Smith, defending, said that he was visited by Miss Dunlop, Golding's fiancée, that morning. She informed him that everything that had been stolen was stolen by her, and that the whole of the statements made by Golding were for the purpose of protecting her.

Her explanation of Golding's presence at the house was that he could not bring himself to give information against her, and went to replace the things.

THREE HUNDRED ALIENS ROUNDED UP

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

The Department of Justice in Washington revealed yesterday that the total number of aliens arrested during the recent round-up amount to about 300 men.

Most of these aliens are sea-men, it was stated. — International News Service.

GIRL LABELLED BY BOY

A boy of 16 was remanded for a week at Southend Juvenile Court after pleading guilty to publishing a defamatory libel concerning a girl of 15 in a letter to her mother.

It was stated that the girl attended a place of amusement where he was employed, and as he liked her he was jealous of her being taken home by another boy. He wrote a distressing type of letter to her mother and made allegations against the girl which were untrue.

The boy told the court that he was dared to write the letter by other boys and did not know the meaning of the words he used.

ECONOMIC ACCORD REACHED WITH FREE FRANCE

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT and General de Gaulle's Council of Defence have just concluded an economic agreement under which the British Government undertake to purchase the total output of palm kernels, ground nuts and beniseed from French Equatorial Africa.

They also undertake to purchase a considerable proportion of the French Equatorial Africa coffee crop and a very large quantity of timber, and to ensure the sale of the whole of the commercially saleable cotton crop up to 20,000 tons.

The agreement will also ensure certain supplies particularly cotton, oil seeds and timber, which Britain can readily absorb and which therefore are of considerable direct benefit to the U.K. war effort.

A similar agreement relating to the French Cameroons was concluded towards the end of January last. The present agreement similarly dates from October 1, 1940 to September 30, 1941.

As in the case of the French Cameroons, the British Government are already implementing the pledges of economic assistance

which they have extended to any French overseas territories rallying to the Free French movement and the purpose of the agreement is not so much to inaugurate a new era of collaboration as to embody the mutual benefits which this cooperation is already achieving.

The British Government undertake to make all purchases in pounds sterling converted at the official rate of 176.625 francs to the pound, and to place such sterling at the disposal of the authorities of French Equatorial Africa. — British Wireless.

LEE THEATRE

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Showing TO-DAY: A Chinese Picture in Mandarin

恨死生 "FLOTSAM"

Widespread Parachute Troop Landings Continue

SUDA BAY — SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION OF GREECE ONE OF BRITAIN'S MOST IMPORTANT NAVAL BASES IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN — AND MELEMI — SITE OF AN IMPORTANT AIR FIELD — WERE THE FIRST PLACES WHERE GERMAN PARATROOPS LANDED ON CRETE AT 2 O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING ON TUESDAY, ACCORDING TO MILITARY CIRCLES IN CAIRO YESTERDAY.

The landings were followed by a day of intense bombing and ground strafing, and later other fairly widespread landings were made at Canea and Heraklion, as well as on the peninsula north of Suda Bay.

By 6.30 a.m. on Tuesday there was fairly continuous ground strafing and bombing, and later on the same day more troops landed in the same fashion at Heraklion and Retimo.

Military circles in Cairo said that fairly strenuous fighting was still going on.

THE SITUATION IS RATHER CONFUSED, OWING TO THE FACT THAT A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF PARACHUTISTS ARE REPORTED TO BE WEARING NEW ZEALAND BATTLE-DRESS.

There is no information in Cairo about happenings yesterday.

An official G.H.Q. communique in Cairo declares: "Throughout Tuesday the island of Crete was subjected to a series of intensive air attacks in the intervals of which fresh waves of German parachute and air-borne troops landed at various points.

"Heavy fighting continued during the day in which the enemy sustained serious losses, while ours were comparatively light.

Cairo Communique

"AT ONE POINT A GERMAN DETACHMENT WHICH SUCCEEDED IN PENETRATING INTO THE OUTSKIRTS OF CANEA WAS QUICKLY SURROUNDED AND ACCOUNTED FOR.

Operations are continuing." — Reuter.

Premier's Statement

Immediately the House of Commons met yesterday the Prime Minister was ready with the latest information on the situation in Crete.

In Suda Bay, Mr. Churchill said, further air-borne attacks began at 4.40 on Tuesday afternoon. About 3,000 men were dropped and by 6.30 p.m. the greater part were accounted for. Fighting continues and the situation was reported in hand at 9 p.m.

The method of attack was dive-bombing Stukas and Messerschmitts followed by gliders and parachutes.

In the Heraklion and Retimo areas the attack began at 5.30 p.m. by parachutists. Troop-carrying aircraft, many of which crashed, also landed.

"Fighting Will Continue"

"It must be expected that the fighting will continue with increasing severity," Mr. Churchill said.

In reply to a question whether Germans descending in British uniform would be dealt with according to international law, Mr. Churchill confirmed that New Zealand uniforms were worn but he was not sufficiently informed of the exact circumstances and left a certain amount of discretion to those on the spot. — Reuter.

10,000 Landings

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") The London "Daily Express" declared yesterday that 10,000 German troops have landed on Crete.

Meanwhile the Free French News Agency declared last night in a despatch from its Cairo correspondent that the British are "complete masters of the situation on Crete." Greek officials in Cairo stated that on Tuesday afternoon, all

German parachutists landed on Crete up to that time were either killed or captured. — International News Service.

Small Boats Used

Reports of naval landings by the enemy in Crete are inaccurate. Information has, however, been received in London that landings were attempted by the Germans from small boats, says Reuter.

Nazi Bombast

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") The German military spokesman in Berlin yesterday claimed: "Success of the operations in Crete is 100 per cent certainty. You may be absolutely sure that Crete will fall into German hands." — International News Service.

BARRAGE SHROUD OF SHELLS

A British fighter pilot has had his most hair-raising night flight — by getting caught in a box barrage put up by British A.A. guns.

The pilot thinks he has earned the Iron Cross. He knows just how it feels to be a German pilot over Britain in a blitz, and it is an experience he does not want to repeat.

"I got a sight of one of the Huns (he said), but unfortunately lost him at about 7,000 feet. Then the guns below suddenly opened up, and I was caught in a barrage.

"I went first to the north, then to the east, and all round the compass, but I simply could not penetrate that terrifying curtain of shells.

"I wirelessed 'home' to see if they could help me, but they told me in effect: 'You got yourself into the barrage, now get yourself out.' Not a bit cheering.

"I have seen these barrages from the ground, and they look bad enough down there, but they are just firework displays compared to what they seem like when you are actually in one."

ACTIVE U.S. AID URGED

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

THE "NEWS-CHRONICLE," FIRST MAJOR BRITISH DAILY TO DROP ALL RESTRAINT, YESTERDAY CAME OUT OPENLY AND STRONGLY FOR COMPLETE UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN THE WAR.

Under a four-column headline "We appeal to America," the newspaper declared: "We British people want you American people in this war on our side, fighting. Not to save us from defeat but to help us to victory quickly." — International News Service.

Severe Loss Of R.C.S.

Irreparable losses were suffered by the Royal College of Surgeons, in Lincoln's Inn Fields, in London, from damage in a recent air raid.

Thousands of museum pieces are gone, including skeletons of kangaroos brought by Captain Cook from Australia and a comparative osteology collection of 4,000 specimens acknowledged to be the finest in existence.

The oldest mummy in the world was also destroyed and, by a grim coincidence, an invaluable army medical war collection containing plaster casts of every type of wound, was also demolished. — British Wireless.

TURKISH DECISION

RAILWAY BRIDGES ON THE TURCO-GREEK FRONTIER, BLOWN UP BY THE TURKS FOR THE SAKE OF SECURITY WHEN THE GERMANS ADVANCED INTO GREEK TERRITORY, MAY SOON BE RECONSTRUCTED.

Turkish, German and Bulgarian railway delegates, it is understood in Istanbul, are to confer at a frontier town to consider the matter.

The negotiations will also involve Turkey's rail traffic with Bulgaria and central Europe, which has been completely held up since the Germans penetrated into Greek Thrace. — Reuter.

TO BURN BOOKS OF LINDBERGH

The Ottawa Service Club, made up of war veterans and present day soldiers, has unanimously recommended that books written by Charles A. Lindbergh be burned on the public square.

A spokesman for the club said such a demonstration was necessary to make Lindbergh realise that "we resent his remarks against the British empire."

The recommendation was forwarded to Ottawa's mayor for approval. Meanwhile the city council requested the Carnegie Library to clear Lindbergh's books from its shelves. — Associated Press.

PARIS INTERNS 5,000 JEWS

Five thousand foreign Jews have been arrested in Paris and sent to concentration camps. It was reported from the former French capital, says an Associated Press report from Vichy.

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Gloucester Bldg., 2nd Flr.,
Tel. 28938.

Peak Depot, Tel. 29352.
Kowloon Depot, Tel. 58545.



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The Ritz

"HONG KONG'S PLAYGROUND De Luxe"
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CHINA MAIL
WINDSOR HOUSE

DAKAR ROAD

If it is true, as reported, that fallen France, dominated by Germany, is building a connecting railroad across the desert from the Mediterranean to the South Atlantic port of Dakar this is an act which must be recognised as purely military.

The railroad south from Oran, Algeria, is apparently being linked across a 1,250-mile gap with the road eastward from Dakar, West Africa. Once the trains are rolling, Dakar becomes a military base immediately sustained by European supplies and munitions—not an isolated outpost but a powerful Nazi thrust.

And why, in wartime, should France set up this advance base?

The reason is unmistakable. Vichy is building because Berlin gave the order, and Berlin is benefiting immediately also, because German supply companies and German influences in the ostensibly French company are getting the profits. Germany has use for such a military road, and is getting it.

Dug in securely at Dakar and connected to Europe by direct rail, Hitler would look out on the narrowest gap of the Atlantic, only 1,600 miles across. Aircraft already negotiate the flight from Dakar to Natal, Brazil, in eight hours. Ships could do it in half the time required to go from New York to Liverpool. Brazil becomes an easy stepping stone for any advancing European power—Brazil, nearly three times as far away from New York as from the railhead at Dakar!

There is a potential invasion base which has been ignored by American isolationists, enamored by the width of the North Atlantic.

There at Dakar, once the rails are linked up, lies a threat to the West greater than any that has arisen in all the 118 years since the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed. The words so applicable in 1823 ring to-day with a thousand times more gravity and point:

"We owe it, therefore, to candour and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies,

of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere.

"But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by an European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

In those tested words lie the message which has, in effect, been sent by Mr. Cordell Hull to Vichy and Berlin.



Q.E.D.

A City of Towers

For the last fifteen years or more certain eminent architects and town-planners have dreamt and written and talked about a city of skyscraper towers, not welded together into a congested mass as in New York, but spread out, one to every quarter of a mile, so that each receives the maximum of sunlight and air. We have even seen something of it on the films in Mr. Wells's "The Shape of Things to Come". Le Corbusier was, I think, the first to suggest that a big town should be re-planned in that way, and only a few weeks ago the American architect Frank Lloyd Wright, to whom the King's Gold Medal was recently awarded, has been making the same suggestion for the rebuilding of London. There was a scheme, too, for building beyond the Urals a new capital for Russia which was to be a city of skyscrapers. Mr. Alfred Bosson, M.P., the English architect who has built a number of tall buildings in the United States, prepared a report on the project.

The idea, then, has long been in the air and is clearly attractive in itself. Let us consider it a little as applied to ourselves to-day, for it may be that in a short time we shall have an opportunity of building such a city if we really want to.

Architects always begin by considering their buildings in relation to their sites. What kind of site is needed for such a city? Obviously one on a flat plain and with good material underneath for foundations. It must be a large plain even if the towers are only to be five hundred feet high, or half that of the tallest in New York. They must stand up strongly, elegantly, and independently from the plain, like the towers of a distant cathedral, to look their best.

Two inventions have brought about the skyscraper. The first is the braced, steel-framed structure, which will stand any wind pressure and will carry enormous loads. The second is the electric lift, which can make vertical tra-

**By Professor
C. H. Reilly**

vel faster than horizontal. Mr. Harvey Corbett, the American architect of the Bush Buildings in New York and London, who knows both cities almost equally well, has said he can pay a dozen business calls in New York in the time it takes him to pay two in London. Traffic blocks being equally bad in both towns, he attributes the difference entirely to the heights of the New York buildings and to the speed of their lifts.

These tall buildings, sometimes with twenty to thirty thousand persons at work in each, lead to the concentration of one type of office in one building. This further simplifies "contacting" (on such a theme one cannot escape the American language) one's business associates. But the great advantage of the isolated, tall tower building with windows on all sides is not just the saving of a few minutes a day or even of an hour, but the working in the brightest atmosphere with a sense of unlimited space round one.

A town of tall free standing towers with gardens between them would seem, then, a fine place for work, especially if one has a car to step into directly one leaves one's tower. Is it equally good for living in? Certainly not, I should say, because—the very isolation of the units which makes it good for certain kinds of work would make it bad for most kinds of life. For life one must live in

contact, however one may pretend to dislike it, with one's fellow-men. Shooting by them in an express lift is not contact. One must be able to see them if not to hear them, and from the tower one would only be able to see them as ants on the paths below. The skyscraper city, then, might be the satellite town, but the opposite way round, a workplace instead of a dormitory. That is possible. One could leave the warm, comfortable town on the earth each morning to go to one's work among the clouds and return each evening.

The two might be a mile or two away from each other. If there were a system of fast electric trains, perhaps in tubes below ground, connecting the living town with a station in the basement of each skyscraper. Some such communal form of conveyance would be necessary until we reach the stage at which everyone has his or her own car—and afterwards. Otherwise, when that stage is reached, not only would all the garden space between the towers be replaced by parking space, but even with towers a quarter of a mile apart the congestion on the roads at peak times would be something we have not yet experienced.

If we are to take the factories out of the towns in one direction there is clearly something to be said for taking the business offices away in another, and leaving the centre to go back to domestic life. To live in the centre of a town like Chester, on the one hand, or Cheltenham, on the other, is a very pleasant thing. To live there and yet to do one's work in some clear crystal city of quick-moving machines, lifts, cars, and electric trains, where everything is designed for efficiency and clarity, sounds at first sight a very fine arrangement, but are we ourselves equal to it? Are our minds sufficiently departmentalised? Do we not, in the middle of work, not only want to think of other things now and then but to go out for a stroll for ten minutes or even visit a cafe or public-house or look at the shops? One is always sorry for the managers of works, as well as for the workers, who have to spend long hours every day in the same building, with perhaps a couple of visits to the canteen or to the directors' luncheon-room for meals as the only breaks. They are prisoners. I very much fear the lawyers, architects, and business men, thinking clear thoughts in their crystal towers, would be prisoners too. They might even become as hard as the glass which surrounds them.

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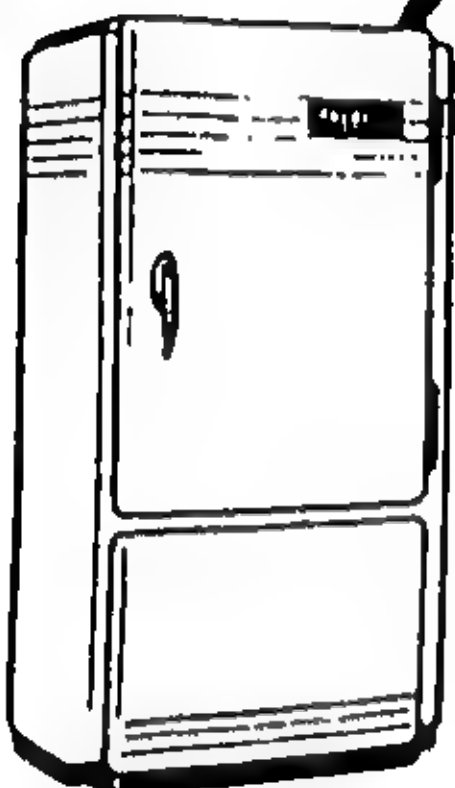
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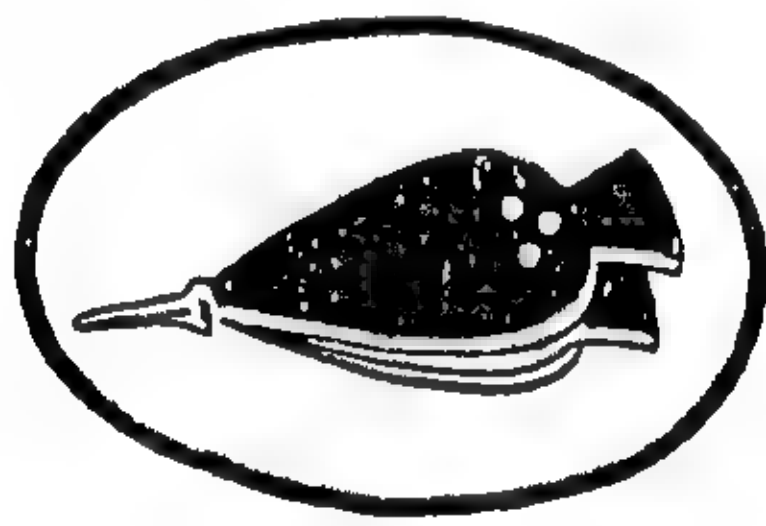
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WHAT WILL U.S. DO, ASKS FAR EAST

THE BIGGEST QUESTION IN THE FAR EAST TO-DAY IS THIS: WILL THE UNITED STATES FIGHT IF JAPAN ATTACKS BRITAIN'S ORIENTAL OUTPOST OR THE DUTCH EAST INDIES OR BOTH?

It is the topic that dominates the thoughts of soldiers and civilians from Siberia to the Indian Ocean. There are indications that the grand strategy of half a dozen nations, including Germany, may eventually pivot on that question. Observers to-day regard the Far East not as an isolated theatre but as an integral part of the world struggle.

That Japan will initiate some kind of aggressive action is taken for granted in some informed quarters. Opinion is almost unanimous on that point. Observers regard it as an inevitable result of the coinciding aims of Japan and Germany—the expansion programme of Japan, and the desire of her ally that it be translated into action as soon as possible.

"What will America do?" That question agitates every treaty port, colony and settlement in the Orient. This is the way it looks to the people, officials and civilians, out here. There is clean cleavage of opinion.

Two Main Views

Some quarters believe that the world issue will be decided in the Atlantic; that the Pacific conflict involving the United States would be a profitless side-issue radically reducing the volume of American assistance to England, dividing their total resources; and that, therefore, British and Dutch possessions in the Orient must be thrown to the wolves, "left to fend for themselves, to be recovered, perhaps, after the war has been won in Europe."

The other theory holds that the United States must fight. Proponents argue that it would be a disastrous, if not a fatal blow for England to be cut off from the raw material in the Orient, losing men, munitions, and aeroplanes from Australia, and the strategic value of her bases in Singapore and Hong Kong.

Thus the two views. Meanwhile, Washington maintains a discreet silence. And the Netherlands, Indies, Australia, Malaya have not openly stated that they will stand together if any one of them is attacked.

Still, a floating straw may show the direction of the wind. The United States is in the Pacific, based at Hawaii. To protect American territories from Japanese attack? Naval strategists doubt it, considering the enormous distances, the absence of Japanese bases, the interest of Japan in greener fields closer to home.

Japanese Not Amused

Strong naval and airforce units are collecting at Manila. The Japanese, who have never inked the Philippines into their blueprints for a "Greater East Asia," are not amused by that.

American naval officers, rated as "observers," are sprinkled all over the Far East, in Hong Kong and in Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, in Australia.

Was it a mere observation or a remark freighted with meaning, when a British officer, gazing across the naval facilities at Singapore, said to an American newspaperman: "Your American fleet would fit very nicely into this base?"

Has a defence agreement been secretly drawn?

That's a hush-hush question. Responsible authorities look the other way, and hastily go for a nice, cool drink, when you bring it up.

A few weeks ago, two Dutch cabinet ministers flew to the Indies from London, via the United States. They met American officials in Washington and in Manila.

Officials**Noncommunicative**

At that same time Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, the British air

chief marshal in the Far East, hastened to Manila. He was present at the talks. People in the Indies wonder why he went all the way to Manila to see the ministers, when Batavia is only four hours from Singapore.

Arrived at Batavia, the Netherlands foreign minister, E. N. Van Kleffens, lightly skimmed the surface of that subject. He was not in a position to disclose details. He could go no further, he said, than to say he had found American officials "keenly aware" of the situation in the Orient. Was a cooperative policy framed? Since the other governments were involved, he said he could hardly answer that point without their consent.

It is considered certain—although no responsible Dutch or British authority will confirm—that if war comes, the Indies, Malaya and Australia will act together. British and Dutch aeroplanes and ships will use each other's bases. Australian troops probably will be rushed into the Indies.

But the United States That's the big question—mark the south Pacific to-day associated Press.

NAPPIES IN THE WAR PUSH

President Roosevelt has been telling his intimate friends the sequel to the now famous incident when his son John asked him to arrange to have 140 baby napkins delivered at the White House, where the President's tiny grandson was then staying.

The President suddenly realised he had forgotten to order these. He was in his study in conference with General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army.

Marshall was in deep technical discussion on what arms could be spared for Britain when Roosevelt suddenly exclaimed: "Excuse me, General, I have to order 140 baby napkins right away."

Baffled, the General protested: "Mr. President, We know you try to run everything, including the Army, but what do you need with 140 napkins? I hope they're not for the War Department."

Roosevelt apologised, explaining they were a private affair.

EXILE RAISES £1,000

A British war fund has been started in Lowell, Massachusetts, by Mrs. George Marshall, who left her Salford, Lancs. home for America in 1906.

Mrs. Marshall has already raised nearly £1,000 for the old country, and has organised 150 women to knit and sew comforts for the forces.

A 2400 mobile kitchen, which can serve 800 people at a time has been shipped to Britain by Mrs. Marshall.

ANN SHERIDAN BACK TO WORK FOR MERE £150

"Oomph" film star Ann Sheridan, who six months ago in Hollywood went on strike because she regarded £150 a week poor pay, has decided to return to work.

Her strike failed miserably, cables John Walters from New York. She'll still receive a mere £150 weekly from her employers, Warner Brothers.

Twenty-four weeks' strike cost Ann £3,600 of salary and taught her that "oomph" without cash isn't enough.

DR. LEY VENTS HIS SPLEEN

ROBERT LEY, HEAD OF THE GERMAN LABOUR FRONT, SARCASTICALLY ADVISED "POOR DADDY ROOSEVELT" THAT HE "MISSED THE BUS" IN REGARD TO EUROPE.

In three years, he said, the part of Europe ruled by Germany would be working full blast for the Reich.

"Then," he said in an article in "Der Angriff," "300,000,000 Europeans" are to face 130,000,000 Americans and 40,000,000 Englishmen.

"Then we will see whether the Anglo-Saxons will overcome the lead of the Germans."—Associated Press.

THE SHIP BUILDING DRIVE

Men with previous experience of marine engine building or repairing or heavy engineering work of a similar kind are required to register under the Registration for Employment Order, 1941, the Ministry of Labour and National Service announces.

Men to register are those aged 20 or over who are capable of work and have worked 12 months or more since January 1, 1939 on marine engine building or repairing.—British Wireless.

CIDER IS MORE POPULAR

A change in the drinking habits of people was mentioned by Mr. Sidney Lamb at a meeting of the Kensington (London) Licensing Justices.

Since the war, he said, "numbers of people who used to order wine, now take to beer, and others to cider. There is now a considerable demand for cider."

LONDON'S WAR WEAPONS WEEK

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

London's War Weapons Week had reached a total of £70,040,000 last night, according to a message from London.—International News Service.

Trial Of Officer Opens At Criminal Sessions

THE TRIAL OF Captain Walter Harold Powlesland Chattey, charged with an unnatural offence, opened this morning before the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, at the Criminal Sessions.

Mr. E. H. Williams, Crown Counsel, appeared for the Crown, and the Hon. Mr. Leo d'Almada, Jr., instructed by Mr. R. M. M. King of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, is defending.

The following members of a Special Jury were empanelled: Messrs. E. Cock (Foreman), Lee Tao-man, H. S. Hills, F. L. da Silva, Lo Luk-tong, O. Eager and T. B. Wilson.

Before case for the Crown was opened, Mr. d'Almada applied for the trial to be heard in camera.

He said he had no Authorities to support the application but it was within the jurisdiction of the Court in criminal proceedings to order that the trial be heard in camera if it be in the interests of justice so to do.

Mr. d'Almada submitted that in interpreting the phrase "in the interests of justice," the widest considerations must be taken into account not only of such matters as justice at the trial proper but justice in its widest sense.

His Lordship knew, said Mr. d'Almada, the Accused was a member of a Regiment stationed in Hong Kong. He submitted that His Lordship would have to take into consideration the unnecessary publicity to that Regiment which would result from the trial of the proceedings in open Court.

Adverse Publicity

Justice did not require such adverse publicity, more particularly at a time like this, he submitted. Although His Lordship might know that an application had been made before the learned Magistrate at the preliminary proceedings and had been turned down, the same arguments against that application to-day would not apply for this reason. The Magistrate might have thought, although he did not say so, that publicity at that time was desirable because further evidence might be available from either one side or the other.

Mr. d'Almada contended that the proceedings had been sufficiently ventilated and no similar or better purpose could be served by similar publicity.

Refusing the application, Sir Atholl MacGregor said he had considered carefully the arguments which had been advanced to the Learned Magistrate who committed the case to trial and he would like to say that he had considered it with the utmost sympathy.

He had searched for authorities but he could find no authority in support of the application. He had found many authorities which were directly against Mr. d'Almada and therefore, he was afraid, he very reluctantly must refuse the application.

Two Charges

Outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Williams referred the Jury to the two charges against the Accused and one of which alleged that he had committed an unnatural offence on a 14-year-old Chinese boy in King's Park on April 22.

Mr. Williams said that the facts would show that accused called this boy into a taxi, took off the boy's clothes and his own trousers and coat.

As the Jury had heard, said Mr. Williams, said Accused was an Officer in a Regiment stationed in Hong Kong. The boy, Yeung Kam-hi, gave his age as 14 years, Chinese reckoning. As his age might become material, the Jury would hear evidence on it. The boy had been X-rayed and was found to be not 14 years old.

His father was dead and his mother lived in the country. The boy himself lived on the streets and made his living by hawking newspapers. He would tell the Court that on April 22 he was outside an hotel where there was a taxi stand, attempting to make some money by opening the doors of taxis and calling for them.

He saw accused come along in a ricksha and when it was passing, the boy said "Hullo, taxi, Hullo taxi?" Accused replied "Yes" and got down from the ricksha and paid off the coolie. The boy opened the door of the taxi and said something to the coolie. The coolie told the boy something and the boy got into the taxi also.

Known By Sight

Mr. Williams went on to say that the driver of the taxi knew accused by sight and proceeded to drive towards Shamshulpo Barracks. The boy was sitting directly behind the taxi driver with the accused on the left. After the driver had proceeded and was nearing the Alhambra Theatre, accused told him to turn down Gascogne Road and into a road off King's Park. This was the road which led up to the A.R.P. Club.

As the taxi was going on its way, the small boy would say accused took off his clothes. He would say that he could not resist or escape because he was in the taxi and because accused held his arm. Accused also took off his own trousers and coat and put them on the spare seat.

When the taxi arrived at King's Park, accused told the driver to stop. They sat in the taxi.

At this point, Mr. Williams told the Court what the boy would say in evidence.

Accused subsequently asked the driver to turn on the light and as he did so the driver at the same time glanced back. Accused said something about "O.K. O.K.!" but the driver did not know whether he or the small boy was being addressed. The driver shut off the light and left the taxi and stood in front of it. He would say that he saw everything that was going on in the taxi.

Ran Away

After referring to alleged incidents, Mr. Williams said accused then lifted or took the boy outside the taxi to a grass bank, put him down on the bank and laid down beside him. The taxi driver would say that he saw the boy struggle throughout.

Accused's trousers and coat had been brushed to the ground. The boy struggled and ran, and as he did so, picked up the officer's clothes and ran down the bank into a nullah and hid there.

Accused got back into the taxi and directed the driver to find the boy. The driver hesitated and said it was not his business to find the boy and accused who apparently got angry, slapped him on the back of the head.

The taxi moved off and when it got into Nathan Road the driver stopped and blew his Police whistle. He was then near his Company's offices.

Accused then asked to be driven to Shamshulpo Barracks and said he would sign a chit but was told that this would not do. It happened that Sergeant Alexander was on duty in the vicinity at this time and seeing a crowd around the taxi went there and saw accused who said, "These people don't seem to trust me."

A Chit Signed

Mr. Williams said that Sergeant Alexander knew accused by sight and having assured the taxi driver, left. On seeing the taxi still there he returned, and after a general conversation, looked more closely and noticed that accused was sitting without any trousers or coat. He asked what had happened and accused replied, "Some boys in King's Park have stolen my clothes." Asked if he wished to make a report, accused replied, "No." The Sergeant spoke to the taxi driver and another driver drove accused to Shamshulpo and there a chit was signed.

Sergeant Alexander subsequently returned to the Yaumati Police Station.

The little boy, went on Crown

NOTHING DOING

A laconic "No" was returned by the Lord Privy Seal, Mr. C. R. Attlee, to a question in the Commons yesterday suggesting Britain should treat with Germany for mutual restriction of night bombing.

The questioner advocated that Britain make direct or indirect proposals to that end, and drew attention to appeals by prominent people like the Bishops of Chichester and Bristol, and also Bernard Shaw and Professor Gilbert Murray.

A supplementary questioner evoked prolonged cheers by asserting that it was unfortunate that this proposal was made "just when we are getting on top of Germany."

MR. ATTLEE: "IT IS NOT PRACTICABLE TO THINK YOU CAN COME TO ANY AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY." — REUTER.

Counsel, would say that he wore the trousers and coat as best he could and went back to Jordan Road where he put the coat in a basket.

A Chinese constable eventually took him to Yaumati Police Station. Sergeant Alexander was there at that time and the boy was asked about the clothes. In consequence of his statements, he was taken by Sergeants Alexander and Pope to Dr. Gosano for examination. After this, the Sergeants made further enquiries and examined the taxi.

Medical Evidence

Dr. E. L. Gosano, medical officer at Kowloon Hospital, gave evidence of examining the boy and said that there was a wound and some bleeding.

Cross-examined at length by Mr. d'Almada, he agreed that a man might be so intoxicated as not to know what he was doing, or intoxicated to such a degree that he was reckless of the consequences of his actions.

He agreed that hypnosis might produce the same conditions in the person hypnotised, that all his actions would be dependent on the hypnotist, and that when he came out of the trance he would be oblivious to what he had done.

Witness agreed that a person who had taken drugs might have such a condition accelerated by the consumption of a large quantity of alcohol.

Mr. d'Almada then questioned the doctor on concussion following a fall, and asked whether it was possible that a person could suffer from concussion following a fall without realising it. That is, a person could be dazed, but show little outward effect at the time?

Mr. d'Almada asked whether if such a person took alcohol or drugs, say opium, he could get in such a condition as not to know what he was doing.

Dr. Gosano said it was possible, but concussion as the result of a fall would be apparent.

Rational Answer

In reply to Mr. Williams, witness said he would not expect a person so drunk as to commit a gross assault without knowing it to be able to give a rational answer half an hour later.

He was shown accused's handwriting and asked if he would express the opinion that the writing was that of a person in such a condition shortly before he wrote.

Dr. Gosano said he would have to compare the handwriting with the handwriting in ordinary circumstances, and added that he would only be talking as a layman, as was the case on questions concerning hypnosis.

The case was adjourned.



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Notice of General Meeting

The SIXTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on THURSDAY, 10th July, 1941, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd July to the 24th July inclusive.

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PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of May, 1941, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of Crown Land at Mong Kok, in the Colony of Hong Kong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years. Intending bidders are advised that immediately after the disposal of the lot the Purchaser (if not the applicant) will be required to deposit with an authorised officer who will be present at the sale, the sum of two hundred dollars, (\$200) in cash. This sum will be refunded on payment of the Purchase price.

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Kowloon, 14th May, 1941.

The purchaser of the lot will be required to pay to the auctioneer in cash the sum of \$1,755.00 (being 10% of the upset price) immediately after the fall of the hammer, the balance of the premium being paid in accordance with the Conditions of Sale.

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The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

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BRIDGE NOTES

TOO CONSERVATIVE By The Four Aces

"I don't mind missing a Slam which needs very delicate play," writes a Houston, Texas fan, "but it burns me up to miss a Slam when there are twelve tricks in top cards."

North, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable

NORTH
♠ 10 5
♥ A J 6 5 2
♦ 6 5
♣ A J 4 3

WEST
♠ 8 7 2
♥ Q 10 4
♦ J 10 9 2
♣ K 9 5

EAST
♠ 6 3
♥ 9 8 8
♦ 8 7 4 2
♣ Q 10 6 2

SOUTH
♠ A K Q J 9 4
♥ K 7
♦ A K Q
♣ 8 7

The bidding:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1♠ Pass
2♥ Pass 4♠ Pass

"North felt he couldn't go on after four spades, partly because of no spades fit, partly because of the two losing diamonds, and partly because his hand had no real solidity."

"South didn't want to make a stronger bid than four spades because of North's original pass. Slam seemed very unlikely unless North could take the initiative. Were we both right, or was one of us at fault?"

We think South was right but that North was too conservative. After all, a jump to four spades is a Slam invitation; and North, with a "maximum pass" which included two Aces, should have encouraged South to go on.

It doesn't really matter what North bids over four spades—any bid would encourage South to bid a Slam. North might bid five clubs, or five spades—even five hearts—and South's next bid would be six spades in any case.

The lack of spade fit was unimportant, since South's big jump guaranteed an independent suit. The losing diamonds made no difference, because South had to have his strength somewhere—and diamonds was the most likely location. And North's two Aces were ample compensation for the lack of solidity.

Yesterday you were Howard Schenken's partner and, non-vulnerable against vulnerable opponents, you held:

♠ K J 9 7
♥ A J 4
♦ K 10 5 3
♣ A 10

The bidding:

Major Yes Jacoby Schenken
1♠ (?)

ANSWER: Pass. There is every prospect that the opponents will get themselves in trouble if you let them alone. If you enter the bidding, however, it is quite likely that you will get into trouble while the opponents scramble out of it.

Score 100% for pass, 20% for one no-trump or double.

Question No. 722

To-day you hold the same hand, and the bidding continues:

Major Yes Jacoby Schenken
1♠ Pass 2NT Pass

What do you bid? (Answer tomorrow.)

(Released by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

PRaise FROM THE KING

War Reserve constable Sidney Weekes, of Bristol, has received special commendation from the King for his conduct during the "mass" raids on the city.

When houses were demolished by H.E. bombs and many people injured, Weekes, although wounded, carried on assisting others.

NEEDS OF H.K. FOOD KITCHENS

THE HONG KONG Refugee and Social Welfare Council administers four food kitchens in the Colony. They are to be found at St. Peter's—West Point, Salvation Army—Hennessy Road, The Old Magistracy, Kowloon, and Sham Shui Po, Kowloon.

Hither come the poor, the blind, and the lame, young children, old people, and babies to the number of more than 4,000. These people are destitute or almost so, and in many cases this is the only meal they have.

Three of the buildings in which the food is distributed have been lent by the Hong Kong Government, and the other has been erected by private subscription.

The Council has had gifts of clothing and these are distributed to Food Kitchens and Camps.

The people that attend are refugees and destitute poor in almost equal numbers. It must be remembered that the poor of Hong Kong have become even poorer than they were, because of the influx of refugees, many of whom have taken work that the Hong Kong poor should be doing.

The congee has the following ingredients:—

Broken rice
Cracked wheat
Potatoes
Carrots
Beef
Liver
Soya beans
Fresh vegetables
Ginger
Salt

This is a recipe approved by the Medical Department of Hong Kong. The congee is a very thick soup that can be eaten with chopsticks.

Cost Of Provision

The cost of providing for the four food kitchens is \$30,000 per year. This is a large sum to raise in addition to the other commitments of the Council. Eight thousand dollars has still to be raised to supply food for this year. Since the war in Europe started, prices of all foodstuffs have steadily risen. Just when financial matters were becoming most serious the American Red Cross rendered most valuable aid by giving wheat and rice. With this gift, it is possible to keep within the allowance given to the Food Kitchens.

At three of the food kitchens the babies are supplied with milk. Tinned milk has to be used as the price of fresh milk is prohibitive. When the babies first come to the kitchens, they are listless little moribunds, but after a few weeks they begin to be fatter and more cheerful. The mothers are very happy for this he's given to their little ones.

Extreme Poverty

The Council has appointed a trained nurse as Welfare Worker in the Kitchens. She has as many as 900 patients in a month. Many of these she attends to herself and others she sends to hospitals and clinics.

The poverty and destitution caused by the war must be seen to be realised. The Council is now making enquiries into housing conditions, and has visited some of the places where the food kitchen people live. Those who have no homes sleep in the streets; others have a small bed space in a flat, and those who cannot sleep on the bed sleep under it! Many of them only have the one meal given at the food kitchen as, for the sake of the children they spend what little money they have to be sure of a shelter.

In cases of those who do not attend food kitchens, some of the people said they wished to be independent as long as they could. This proves that it is the really destitute people who attend the Food Kitchens.

The very grateful thanks of the Council go out to the members of American Red Cross for their most timely help in supplying rice and wheat for these refugees and destitute poor.

All contributions towards the \$8,000 still needed may be sent to the H.K. Refugee & Social Welfare Council, c/o South China Morning Post.

ARRESTED BY POLICE SEARCHER

For the theft of a suit case containing clothing to the value of \$140, the property of Mr. Bannister, of No. 14, Queen's Road Central, fourth floor, Chan Ming, 24, was sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. G. T. Lowry at the Central Magistracy this morning.

FUNERAL OF LATE MR. EU TONG-SEN

The funeral took place to-day of the late Mr. Eu Tong Seng, the multi-millionaire philanthropist, the cortege leaving his home in Bonham Road at 10 a.m.

The funeral procession was headed by the Motor-Cycle Section of the Hong Kong Police, followed by the Pipe Band of the H.K.S.R.A. Chinese members of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Force, Chinese members of the Police Reserve, and Chinese members of the A.R.P. organisation, after which came the carriage containing the coffin.

Behind the coffin, followed a long line of motor cars containing the family and relatives of the late Mr. Eu, together with conveyances for hundreds of wreaths. The procession proceeded by way of Caine Road, Arbuthnot Road, Hollywood Road, Lyndhurst Terrace, Wellington Street, D'Aguilar Street to Queen's Road Central where it stopped for a short while opposite the Eu Yan San Medicine Company's premises, where the staff paid their last homage.

The cortege then proceeded down Queen's Road West to the Yat Pit Ting Pavilion where some thousands of people, foreigners and Chinese, gathered to pay their respects to his memory.

The remains later were taken to Taipo for interment on the late Mr. Eu Tong-sen's estate. Among the great number of wreaths sent were tributes from His Excellency the Governor, Sir Geoffrey Northcote, His Excellency the G.O.C. Major-General A. E. Grasett, Mr. T. V. Suong, His Honour Sir Atholl MacGregor, the Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, Dr. W. W. Yen, Mr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Eugene Chen, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir Shouson Chow, Sir Robert Kotewall, the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, the Hon. Mr. Thomas Tam, Mr. Li-Tse Fong and the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Mr. R. A. C. North.

Those present at the Yat Pit Ting included Captain S. H. Batty-Smith, representing His Excellency the Governor, Captain R. E. St. John, representing the G.O.C., Flag-Lieut. Gray, representing the Commodore, Sir Atholl MacGregor, the Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir Shouson Chow, Dr. W. W. Yen, the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. W. W. Lo, the Hon. Mr. Li Tse Fong, Mr. L. Kadoorie, Sir Robert Kotewall, Miss H. Kotewall, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. E. H. Williams, Mr. H. G. Sheldon, Messrs. E. M. Raymond, T. N. Chau, S. T. Williamson, M. J. Abbott, H. J. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. C. G. Perdue, Mr. Li Tung, Mr. Kan Tong Po (Master of Ceremonies) and many others.

SWEDE CHARED

Karl Karlsson, 18, of Stockholm, was charged before Mr. G. T. Lowry, at the Central Magistracy this morning, with being a vagrant in the Colony.

According to Detective Sergeant Youe, Special Branch, defendant was a member of the crew of a Swedish ship which had sailed. Defendant was left behind.

Defendant was committed to the House of Detention and ordered to be expelled.

Accused was stopped by a Police constable in Des Voeux Road Central on Tuesday. He had a parcel containing European style clothing, which he admitted he stole from private car No. 3880, parked in Statue Square.

By George MacManus



Shyness, or self-consciousness, is a characteristic each of us must try to conquer, for it is frequently interpreted by others to be a "high-hat" attitude.

I know the most darling girl who is in her twenties and is due of the loveliest gals on earth. She is pretty and talented and just as nice as she can be—but she is terribly shy. Most people do not realise that she is shy. She acts so self-conscious by keeping in a corner, or by answering in monosyllables that people think she is a snob.

People, you know, do not take the time to investigate why you tick as you do, they simply accept what you offer them. If you will not help to carry on a conversation, or go up to them and greet them with a smile, they in turn are not going to bother with you.

Shyness is a pretty prevalent ailment. All adolescents, male and female, are troubled with it at one time or another and many adults suffer with it too. But it can be licked. You simply have to tell yourself that no one is going to bite you if you open your mouth or walk across a room!

Many persons are shy only in company of others! They are not shy in their thoughts, their hopes, their endeavours. But they freeze up all their natural charm the minute they get with strangers, or in a group numbering more than two or three friends. Then they let fear get the better hand - they FEAR they are not dressed well enough; they FEAR they are not interesting enough; they FEAR they will make a mistake; they FEAR others are not going to like them; they FEAR they are misfits in the world!

What a pity that fear. Fear is a monster and the only way you can conquer it is to face it squarely and keep repeating "I am not afraid or anything." But do not go brazen in your actions while trying to defeat fear - shy persons frequently do you know. They "put on an act" in defence of their shyness, and are again judged wrongly of being exhibitionists, which are harder to stand than persons who are merely self-conscious. So by all means do not grow into a brazen bore!

Just force yourself to enter the conversations about you; to go out to more parties; to go up and



A final spraying of a beguiling fragrance after careful grooming gives one greater self-confidence. All shy girls should wear lovely perfumes!

speak to those whom you have met and to introduce yourself to others; whom you have not met if they are in your group of acquaintances. Dress as well as you can and be meticulous in your grooming. Don't worry if you haven't a new dress or a new suit. Wear what you have and wear it well by standing and sitting and walking in attractive posture.

Keep your mind well informed so you will be able to talk interesting y- there are ways of switching the conversation around to a subject on which you are informed. And by all means RELAX AND SMILE, you cannot be too earnest all of the time! A friendly smile nicely covers up a shy tongue!

Do Not Fear Soap and Water

Girls and women who shy away from soap and water as a beauty treatment are indulging their ignorance, for soap and water — providing the soap is bland and the water soft — are by far the greatest aids to personal loveliness we have.

Naturally I assume that you bathe or shower your entire body frequently—once a day if circumstances permit, using plenty of soap application. That is simply conforming to society's enlightened health rule. But I wonder if the women and girls who read this column daily actually wash their faces thoroughly and often enough?

Unless your skin is allergic to soaps, or so sensitive that even a washing with a linen cloth irritates it, you can actually scrub your complexion with a brush and soap four, five or six times a week. Yes I mean working up a lather with a complexion brush, bland soap and luke warm water, and scrubbing those areas which are most quickly affected by minor blemishes—the chin, high on the cheek bones and the sides of the nose.

Examine Your Skin

Take a mirror to a candle light and examine your skin diligently. Do you have any minor blemishes? Underskin hard? pimples, whiteheads, blackheads, small pimples? Does your skin look pasty? Do you have a slight acne condition? If your skin is free of all these has it a vital, fresh appearance?

A thorough scrubbing frequently will banish all those complexion ailments. But you cannot expect miracles the first time you scrub. You must repeat the treatment until your skin is as fresh and vital as it should be — then you should scrub regularly once or twice a week to keep it that way.

Two precautions you must take, though. One is to RINSE YOUR SKIN VERY WELL. It might take from three to five minutes



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to get every bit of lather off your face—and every bit should come off. First use warm water, then cooler and, at last cold, until your skin squeaks from cleanliness.

The other precaution is, a protection against dryness. You may need none; your freshened skin may—secret—sufficient—natural lubrication. But if it doesn't use a very thin powder base or a softening lotion or cream which agrees with your skin.

Personally I am not in favour of

covering your skin thickly every night with creams, but some women like to and benefit by so doing. A weekly masque does a good refining, tightening job, and a softening thinner preparation seems sufficient for lubrication—especially during milder weather. So now, my beauties—get busy and learn how to keep your face clean! Incidentally the brushing is a splendid form of facial exercise.

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RADIO

12.15 p.m.—Short Service of Intercession.

12.30 p.m.—Ambrose and His Orchestra. Fox-Trots—Whotcha Gotcha Trombone For?; I'll Step Out of the Picture. A Selection from Walt Disney's "Silly Symphonies" (arr. Munro). When Day Is Done (De Sylva). Fox-Trots—Don't You Ever Cry; When I Dream of Home.

12.50 p.m.—Turner Layton (Vocal). Let the Curtain Come Down (Newman). My Capri Serenade (from "Top Hat and Tails"). Don't Make Me Laugh (Simon & Stillman).

1.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal

1.01 p.m.—Mozart—Quartet in E Flat Major—K. 493. 1st Mov. Allegro; 2nd Mov. Larghetto. 3rd Mov. Allegretto. Horstense Monath (Piano) and the Paquet Trio.

1.25 p.m.—A Song. Grant O Love (from "The Marriage of Figaro") Mozart. Tiana Lemnitz (Soprano) with Orchestra.

1.30 p.m.—Reuter & Rugby Press and Announcements

1.45 p.m.—Louis Levy & His Gaumont British Symphony. "Radio City Revels" Selection. "Head Over Heels" Selection. Jingle of the Jungle (film "London Melody"). "Everything is Rhythm"—Selection. Goldwyn Follies Film Selection.

2.15 p.m.—Close down

5.45 p.m.—Indian Programme.

6.30 p.m.—Closing Local Stock Quotations

6.32 p.m.—A "Swing" Programme.

Fox-Trot I Bought a Wooden Whistle. Jimmy Dorsey & his Orch.

Fox-Trots Love Gave Me You, Little Sally Water. Al Cooper & his Savoy Sultans.

Fox-Trots So Far, So Good, You, You Darlin'. Duke Ellington & his Famous Orchestra.

Fox-Trot Alive, Alive O! Al and Bob Harvey (Vocal Duet) with Orchestra.

Fox-Trot Ferryboat Serenade. Billy Cotton & his Band.

Fox-Trot I Hear Bluebirds. Quick-Step—Rumpel-Stiltskin. Arthur Young & Hatchett's Swingette.

7.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News.

7.15 p.m.—London Relay—"Questions of the Hour".

7.30 p.m.—Humorous and Vocal Variety.

Vocal—Love Song of Renaldo (Fain, Kahal). Tony Martin with Orchestra & the Century Quartet.

Dramatic Monologue—The Quest (Kenneth Blain). Vocal—A Ballad (Kenneth Blain). Arthur Askey with piano accompaniment.

Vocal—You Do Something to Me (Porter). You Go to My Head (Coots, Gillespie). Marlene Dietrich with Orchestra.

Comedians—The Lady and the Bottle. At the Zoo. Brad and Al with piano accompaniment.

Vocal—Marcheta (Schertzing). Sierra Sue (Carey). Bing Crosby with Orchestra.

8.00 p.m.—Local Time Signal and Announcements.

8.02 p.m.—Al Bollington at the Organ. Irving Berlin Memories.

Intro: What'll I do; Blue Skies; Always; How deep is the Ocean; Say it with music; You forgot to remember; Say it isn't so; The song is ended.

Medley of Serenades.

Intro: Serenade "Frasquita" (Lehar); Serenade (Heykens); Serenade (Schubert); Serenade (Toselli); Second Serenade (Heykens); Serenade ("Student Prince"—Romberg).

8.15 p.m.—Studio—Local Newsletter.

8.30 p.m.—Musical Comedy Selections. Anything Goes—Selection (Cole Porter). Carroll Gibbons & the Savoy Hotel Orpheans with Vocal Chorus.

Crest of the Wave—Selection.... Patricia Rossborough (Piano).

Words and Music—Selection.... Debroy Somers Band with Vocal Chorus by Dan Donovan.

Gems from "No, No Nanette" (Vincent Youmans); Gems from "Rose-Marie" (Friml).... Light Opera Company.

9.00 p.m.—London Relay—The News & News Commentary.

9.15 p.m.—Studio—"Broadcasting in the Blitz". Talk by M. J. Abbott.

9.30 p.m.—Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra with Maria Olczewska (Contralto).

"Le Prophete"—Coronation March (Meyerbeer).... Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

Let Me Weep ("Rinaldo"—Handel).... Maria Olczewska (Contralto) with State Opera Orchestra.

A Fairy Ballet (White); Raindrops—Pizzicati for Strings (Riviere).... Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

9.45-10.00 p.m.—News in French (on Short Wave only).

9.45 p.m.—Benno Moisevitich at the Piano.

Rhapsody in E Flat (Brahms). Polonaise in B Flat Major, Op. 71, No. 2 (Chopin).

Grillen (Schumann).

Mouvements Perpetuels (Poulenc).

10.00 p.m.—London Relay—"To Talk of Many Things", by Shaw Desmond (Irish author).

10.15 p.m.—Beethoven—"Prometheus" Overture Op. 43 and Quartet in F Major.

"Prometheus"—Overture, Op. 43.... Symphony Orchestra conducted by Albert Coates.

Quartet in F Major, Rasoumofsky—"Op. 59, No. 1—1st Mov: Allegro; 2nd Mov: Allegretto vivace e sempre scherzando; 3rd Mov: Adagio molto e mesto; 4th Mov: Theme Russe—Allegro.... Roth String Quartet.

11.00 p.m.—Close down.

TRADE LICENCES

Sir.—I congratulate your Correspondent for bringing up a question or questions most appropriate in a time like this.

It is surprising that someone else has not brought queries of this kind up before.

In fact, much has been said of the people of Hong Kong being snobs. Much has also been said that most people in Hong Kong take things as they come nicely.

At long last someone is kicking the kicking, however, is not with force. Such demeanour should be executed with force, enough to bring about another Inquiry like that of the Immigration Office.

Hong Kong should have more people like that old man of yore "Mr. M. G.", who was connected with your papers and who insist invariably to confer this degree to those who deserve it.

I believe if M.G. is still here he would have a lot more to say. In fact had he written on this subject, he would have given the title "M.G." to those now in charge of this department.

To clear themselves of such queries, there is no doubt that the authorities in charge of this Government Department would suitably reply.

Am waiting for the expected replies before I would ask questions. So, whoever that is in charge of this department have better reply soonest possible as I am aching to ask them my other questions.

Let them reply to these first. Then comes my bombardment.

Yours truly,

Lindberger.

TOWN WHICH SHOULD BE ASHAMED

OUT OF A POPULATION IN BLACKPOOL OF OVER 125,000, INCLUDING THOUSANDS OF BUSINESS PEOPLE, NOT ONE VOLUNTEER HAS OFFERED TO ACT AS FIRE-WATCHER FOR PROPERTY OTHER THAN HIS OWN.

This was revealed in an interview by Mr. T. A. Varley, Chief Officer of the Blackpool Fire Brigade on whose advice, the Emergency Committee is seeking compulsory powers under the Fire-Watchers Order.

"There has been no difficulty in finding people ready to protect their own property and many firms have entered into mutual arrangements which, in the long run, primarily have the same object in view," Mr. Varley told the "Daily Sketch." "But, despite the obvious need, not a single volunteer has yet enrolled who is willing to do a job of work protecting someone else's property."



If sugar and spice and everything nice could be added to temperament a lot of people would be easier to get along with.

ROBERT DONAT IN BRITISH FILM

Robert Donat has signed a contract to play "Pitt the Younger" in a British film to be made of the career of the famous statesman, writes Reginald Whitley, "Daily Mirror" film critic.

This drama of Britain's youngest Premier at a time when the country was also under threat of invasion by another Dictator, Napoleon Bonaparte, is part of a new £500,000 production programme of 20th Century-Fox.

The film, which will be a big-scale, spectacular production, is to be made at Shepherd's Bush. Other subjects already chosen for this ambitious programme include "Spitfire" and a remake of "Paddy the Next Best Thing."

CARRIED PILOT 30 MILES OVER DESERT

An example of the spirit which has contributed to the defeat of the Italians had been revealed by the parents of Sergeant John Burl, Rhodesian section of the South African Force.

In a two seater machine, Burl and a pilot attacked five Italian bombers, shot down one and damaged another. Their machine was forced down, and Burl was wounded in both arms. The pilot, more seriously wounded, became unconscious.

Burl carried the wounded pilot across thirty miles of desert to a British camp. The journey took two days and nights.—Associated Press.

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Imperial Government to date

England's Most Popular Best Seller, the Air Ministry's Account of the great days between August 8th and October 31st, 1940, tells the story of one of the greatest battles in history, the more dramatic as it was fought high in the clouds over the Southern coast of England. Here is the fourth instalment of "THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN."

THE LUFTWAFFE IN RETREAT

The Official Account

(CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED)

On the 6th October the fourth and final stage of the battle began. The enemy's strategy and method of attack now changed completely. He withdrew nearly all his long range bombers and tried to achieve his end by means of fighters and fighter bombers. This change was the surest proof that he had received such a hammering as to make further use of his depleted bombing force by daylight too costly. He preferred to send it over by night and this he did in increasing numbers. His tactical use of his fighters and fighter bombers — a few of them were Me. 110s, but they were mostly Me. 109s, fitted with a makeshift bomb carrier enabling them to take a pair of bombs at a speed of about 300 miles per hour — was this: —

Mass fighter formations were sent over at a great height in almost continuous waves to attack London, still the principal target. He doubtless hoped by this means to wear out our fighter defence by forcing it, at much higher altitudes, to engage aircraft which were making the best use possible of high cloud cover. In early stages he reduced the size of his formations and used flights of from two to nine aircraft. Fighter bombers were protected more and more by Me. 110 fighters. Evidently, however, this new plan did not achieve the success for which he hoped, for, in the third week of October, he reverted once more to large formations flying at 30,000 ft. or higher. To enable them to break through, the Germans continued to use tactics of diversion. Whenever the weather was good enough, waves of fighters appeared almost continuously over the South East of England. Using the cover these provided, very high flying fighter bombers made frequent and rapid attacks on the London area. On sighting our fighters, however, they often jettisoned their bombs and made off. They showed, in fact, little tendency to engage, but when they did so, they sometimes gained the advantage of surprise owing to the height at which they were flying.

The Last Move Countered

Our own tactics were immediately altered, so successfully that No. 11 Group accounted for 167 enemy aircraft in 3½ weeks. The cost to the group was 45 pilots. In this phase the number of enemy aircraft probably destroyed rose considerably because fighting took place so high up that our pilots were unable to see the ultimate fate of many of the German aircraft which fell away after the encounter towards the sea. The physical strain of fighting at heights of 30,000 ft. or more proved very severe.

It is possible to detect a feeling of despair in the hearts of the Luftwaffe during this final phase of the struggle. Try as they might and did, our defences were still not only intact but invulnerable. Occasionally an odd Me. 109 or small formation broke through and reached London but the weight of bombs which they succeeded in dropping was only a fraction of what had been dropped in August and September. Moreover, there was little attempt at precision bombing. There can be no better proof of the enemy's failure than that furnished by the citizens of London. During the early stages many of them took cover when the sirens sounded. Post Offices, Ministries and Public Departments, large stores — all closed their doors and sent their staffs and any visitors in the building to cover. Very soon, however, it was noticed that most of the noise at no time could be compared with the nightly barrage which soon became the background of their slumbers and was due to gunfire and not to explosion of bombs. Trails of white vapour in

forming fantastic and beautiful patterns in the summer sky were often the only indication that the Luftwaffe was over the capital. These pleased the eye and provided a subject for speculation in streets and public resorts. Soon, however, even these failed to attract much notice. As the days wore on, the Londoner, always confident in the ability of the Royal Air Force to protect him in hours of daylight, began to take that protection for granted. Except when roof watchers — the Prime Minister's "Jim Crows" — signalled that danger was imminent, life went on as usual and still does.

There can be no better tribute to the men of the Fighter Squadrons.

Greatest Day—The 15th September, 1940

The foregoing is a summary, necessarily brief and incomplete, — for the battle took place too recently for a full account to be written — of almost three months of nearly continuous air fighting. In order better to comprehend its nature, it is necessary to examine in greater detail an individual day's fighting. Sunday the 15th September is as good a day as any other. It was one of the "Great Days" as they have come to be called and actions then fought were described by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons as "the most brilliant and fruitful of any fought upon a large scale up to that date by fighters of the Royal Air Force." The enemy lost 185 aircraft. This is what happened.

Over the South-East of England the day of Sunday the 15th September dawned a little misty, but cleared by 8 o'clock and disclosed light cumulus cloud at 2,000 or 3,000 ft. The extent of this cloud varied and in places it was heavy enough to produce light local showers. Visibility, however, was, on the whole, good throughout the day; slight wind was from the west shifting to North-West as the day advanced.

The first enemy patrol arrived soon after 9 a.m. They were reported to be in the Straits, in the Thames Estuary, off Harwich and between Lyme and Dungeness. At about 11.30 a.m. Goering launched the first wave of the morning attack, consisting of 100 or more aircraft, soon followed by 150 more. These crossed the English coast at three main points near Ramsgate, between Dover and Folkestone and a mile or two north of Dungeness. Their objective was London. This formidable force was composed of Dornier Bomber 17 and 215 Bombers, escorted by Me. 109s. They flew at various heights, between 15,000 and 25,000 ft. From the ground the German aircraft looked like black dots at the head of long streamers of white vapour; from the air, like specks rapidly growing. They appeared first as model aeroplanes and then closer, as large full sized aircraft.

The battle was soon joined and raged for about three quarters of an hour over East Kent and London. Some 100 German bombers burst through our defence and reached the Eastern and Southern quarters of the Capital. A number of them were intercepted over the centre of the city itself, just as Big Ben was striking the hour of noon.

To understand the nature of the combat, it must be remembered that aircraft engaged in it were flying at a speed of between 300 and 400 miles per hour. At that speed, place names become almost meaningless. The enemy, for example, might have been intercepted over Maidstone but not destroyed until within a few miles of Calais. "The place when the attack was delivered—Hammer-smith to Dungeness" or "London to the French Coast." Such phrases

forcefully illustrate the size of the area over which the battles were fought. That being so, it is better perhaps not to attempt to plot the place of attack too accurately — an almost hopeless task—but to refer to it simply as the Southern marches of England.

The battle in fact took place roughly in a cube about 80 miles long, 38 miles broad and from five to six miles high. It was in this space, between noon and 12.30 p.m., that between 150 and 200 individual combats took place. Many of these developed into stern chases which were broken off within a mile or two of the French Coast.

"Achtung Schpittfeuer!"

Sixteen squadrons of No. 11 Group, followed by five from Nos. 10 and 12, were sent to engage the enemy. All but one of the squadrons taking part in the battle were very soon face to face with him. Five squadrons of Spitfires opened their attack against the oncoming Germans in the Maidstone-Canterbury-Dover-Dungeness area. These were in action slightly before the Hurricane Squadrons which intercepted farther back between Maidstone, Tunbridge Wells and South London.

The Germans were found to be flying in various types of formations. Bombers were usually some thousands of feet under fighters, but sometimes this position was reversed. Bombers flew either in vics ("V" shaped formation) of from five to seven aircraft, or in lines of five aircraft abreast, or in diamond formation. Me. 109s were usually in vics. One pilot has described the attacking German aircraft as flying in little groups of nine arranged in three like Sergeant's stripes. Each group of nine was in this case supported by Group 9 Me. 110 fighters, with single-seater Me. 109s or Me. 113s circling high above.

The enemy soon realised that our defence was awake and active. For German pilots could be heard calling out to each other over their wireless phones "Achtung Schpittfeuer!" (Lookout Spitfire!). They had need to keep alert. Our pilots opened fire at an average range of from 250 to 200 yards, closing when necessary to 50 yards. Many of the enemy fighters belonged to the famous Yellow Nose Squadrons, though some had white noses and even, occasionally, red.

"Justification For Our New Tactics"

Once the battle was joined, regular formation was frequently lost and each pilot chose an individual foe. The following account of one combat can be taken as typical of the rest.

A pilot, whose squadron was attacking in echelon to starboard, dived out of the sun on to an Me. 109 which blew up after receiving his first burst of fire. By this time he found that another Me. 109 was on his tail. He turned, got it in his sights and set it afire with several bursts. He was now separated from his comrades and therefore started to return to his base. As he was coming down, he received a message saying that the enemy were above. He looked up, saw a group of Dorniers at 14,000 ft., climbed and attacked them. He got in a burst at a Dornier; other friendly fighters came up to help. The enemy aircraft crashed into a wood and exploded.

While Spitfires and Hurricanes were in action over Kent, other Hurricanes were dealing with such of the enemy as had succeeded by sheer force of numbers in breaking through and reaching the outskirts of London. Fourteen Squadrons of Hurricanes, almost immediately reinforced by three more squadrons of Spitfires, took up this task, all of them coming

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"ENCOURAGING POLYGAMY"

"Is there any other step by which Mr. Hollins would like to encourage polygamy among the men of the country?" asked Mrs. Tate, Conservative M.P. for Frome, when a question about "unmarried wives" was raised in the Commons.

The Minister of Pensions told Mr. James Hollins (Soc., Silver-town) that in the Government's view the circumstances did not justify extension of the benefits of the personal injuries scheme to the unmarried wives of men killed by enemy action.

U.S. NAVY CALL FOR RECRUITS

The United States naval recruiting service has called for 35,000 additional enlistments by June 30. The service explained the men were urgently needed for Uncle Sam's expanding fleets, says an Associated Press message from New York.

into action between noon and 12.20 p.m. There ensued a continuous and general engagement extending from London to the coast and beyond.

In it, tactics so carefully thought out, so assiduously practised, secured victory. Let a Squadron Leader describe the results they achieved.

"The 15th September" he says, "dawned bright and clear at Croydon. It never seemed to do anything else during those exciting weeks of August and September. But to us it was just another day. We were not interested in Hitler's entry into London; most of us were wondering whether we should have time to finish breakfast before the first Blitz started. We were lucky.

It was not till 9.30 a.m. that the sirens started wailing and the order came through to rendezvous, base at 20,000 ft. As we were climbing in a southerly direction at 15,000 ft., we saw 30 Heinkels supported by 50 Me. 109s, 4,000 ft. over them and 20 Me. 110s to a flank approaching us from above. We turned and climbed, flying in the same direction as the bombers with the whole squadrons strung out in echelon to port up sun, so that each man had a view of the enemy.

"A" Flight timed their attack to perfection, coming down sun in a power dive on the enemy's left flank. As each was selecting his own man, the Me. 110 escort had roared in to intercept, with cannons blazing at 1,000 yds. range, but they were two seconds too late—too late to engage our fighters, but just in time to make them hesitate long enough to miss the bomber leader. Two Heinkels heeled out of formation.

Meanwhile, the Me. 110s had flashed out of sight leaving the way clear for "B" Flight as long as the Me. 109s stayed above. "B" Flight Leader knew how to bide his time but, just as he was about to launch his attack, the Heinkels did an unbelievable thing. They turned South into the sun and into him. With his first burst, the Leader destroyed the leading bomber which blew up with such force that it knocked a wing off the left-hand bomber. A little bank and a burst from his guns sent the right-hand Heinkel out of formation with smoke pouring out of both engines. Before returning home, he knocked down an Me. 109. Four aircraft destroyed for the expenditure of 1,200 rounds was the best justification for our new tactics."

TO BE CONTINUED TO-MORROW

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GETS INTO
THE HOME

"Earliest with the Latest"

THE PLACE OF BAER; ACTOR OR FIGHTER?

There is lively debate now as to the place of the Great Baer in contemporary history. Actor or fighter? Should he be ranked among the great thumpers? Never did the phrase "sock and buskin" contain a fuller meaning than when Madcap Max made his first bow behind the pugilistic footlights, writes John Kieran from New York.

He has been called the Barrymore of Boxing which should be enough to send all the Barrymores scurrying off to consult their attorneys-in-law. A distinguished critic, Colonel Joe Williams, referred to him as "the hilarious Hamlet," once again raising the question: Was Hamlet mad? This onlooker always thought that the acting of the Great Baer was more in the style of Bottom the Weaver: "Very tragical mirth."

The Shakespearean touch recalls that bear-baiting was a popular pastime in Merrie England in the days of W. Shakespeare. Gent. A bear was chained either by the neck or by one hind leg and dogs were turned loose to worry him. This elegant amusement was banned by the reformers in Cromwell's time and Thomas Babington Macaulay wrote that it was stopped "not because it gave pain to the bear but because it gave pleasure to the spectators."

It is to be hoped that the flaccid fathers will not ban the modern sport of Baer-baiting for the same reason. The spectators plainly were delighted with the latest Baer-baiting programme.

The Acting Was Wonderful

It's true that, as a heavyweight fighter, the Baer has gone over the mountain. But as an actor in a heavy part, he still can draw the crowd. He really packs 'em in. His fighting against Lou Nova was well, the dramatic critics would have called it adequate. As for his acting, the boxing writers had to bow down and describe it as magnificent. He was wonderful as the Dying Gladiator. He would have made the part even bigger and better if Referee Arthur Donovan hadn't rung down the curtain a bit hastily.

Even then the Great Baer, who had been on the floor, rose to the occasion. If they wouldn't let him

finish off his Dying Gladiator scene in style he would be Henry V with his "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more." He shook his gory locks and, suddenly revived, he made a furious rush of two or three inches toward the fellow who had played the principal part in the Baer-baiting scene of the evening.

It was grand. It was thrilling. It was the Great Baer histrionically at his best. It wasn't a case of "Never give up the fight!" The fight was over. It was the thespian soul of the Great Baer battling to the last, claiming the curtain call.

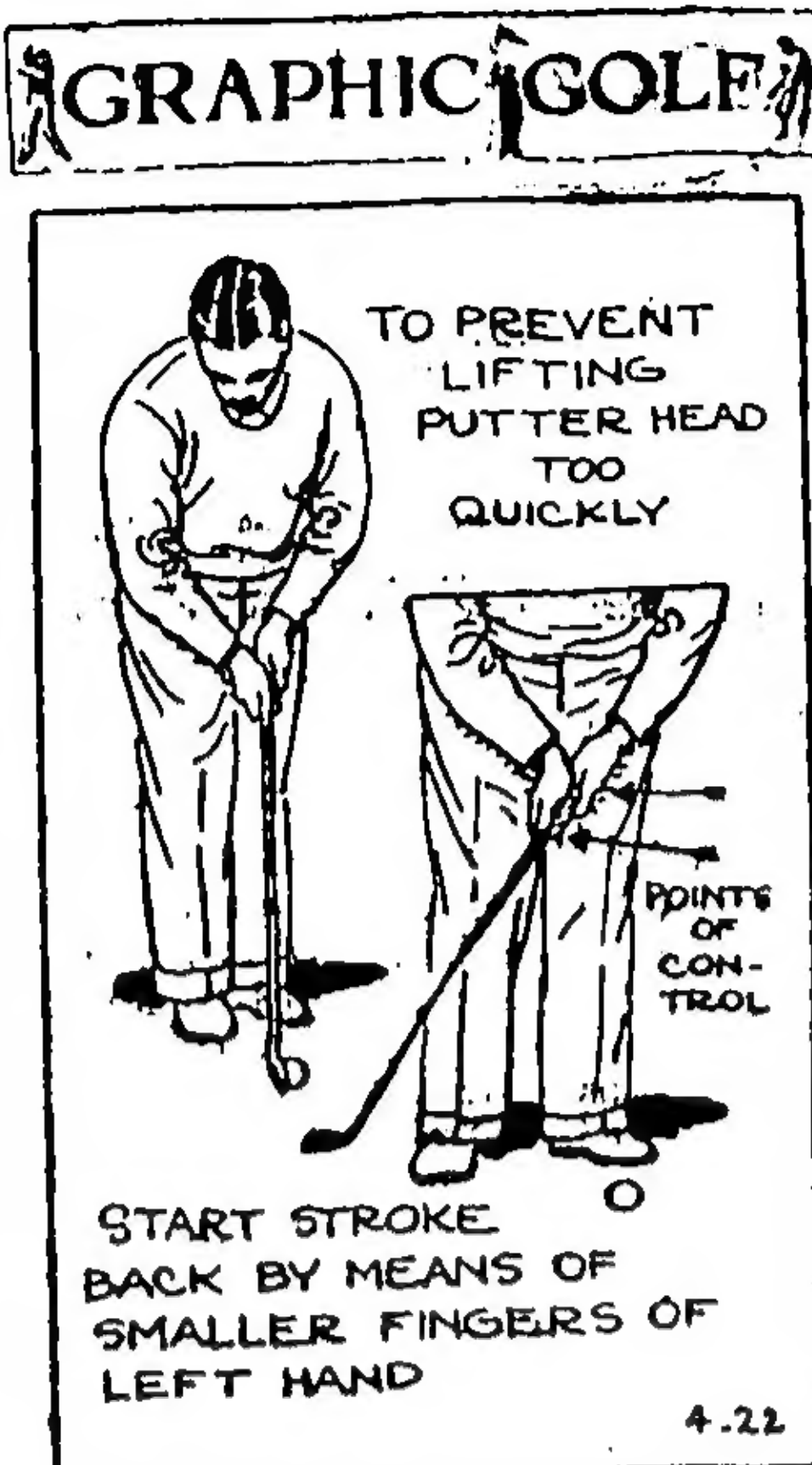
Playing All Parts

It's impossible to describe fully the antics of the Great Baer on the pugilistic stage. He has to be seen to be appreciated. The airy gestures, the heavy sneers, the light laugh and the dark look, broad fudge written on his face in one moment and stark fury blazing in his eyes the next moment. With sound effects, too. He laughs; he snarls, he grunts, he breathes with dreadful emphasis.

In the first round the other might he stood off in a lordly manner and beckoned Nova to come on and fight. He hadn't done a lick of fighting himself at that point, but that didn't make any difference to the Great Baer. It was a grand gesture and maybe he wasn't sure that he would have a chance to make it later on in the fight. He worked it in before it was too late. He winked at the ringside spectators with his left eye as his head hung over Nova's shoulder. This was to indicate complete scorn of Nova's attempts to hurt him. But in the eighth round he couldn't have repeated the wink if he had tried. His left eye had closed for the evening.

Max The Magnificent

He was in no mood for comedy at that stage, anyway. The comedy (Continued at foot of Next Col.)



Putting Stroke BY BEST BALL

Raising the putter head too abruptly on the backswing is a common putting grievance. It isn't the fault of the right hand so much in this instance as it is the left. And in putting, as with other golf shots, the clubhead should travel low along the ground for a short distance back of the ball. Its path should follow that of an imaginary line drawn from the ball to the cup. The danger at this point is to keep from straying outside this line for at impact such a stroke is likely to cut across the ball from the outside in.

By starting the backswing at the point of firmest pressure on the club i.e. by means of the smaller fingers of the left hand, the putter head will keep close to the turf and keep the proper alignment. This section of the grip and that of the first joint of the right forefinger and thumb are the points of control in the putting grip.

Next Article—Wood's Putting.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT

Nathaniel Huang—It would have simplified matters had we stated that times and distances were on aggregate, being a team competition. Errors in our report were made in two cases, however, as the pole vault and high jump heights should have read feet and inches, not metres.

—Sports Ed.

ended with the bell that opened the fifth round. When the Great Baer hit Nova with his Sunday punch in the fourth round and Nova didn't stay down, the theatrical sense of Madcap Max didn't desert him. He knew his part from there on was to be one of heavy tragedy and he played it to perfection. When he went down it wasn't like a sack of potatoes. He made it look as vast and fearful as the sack of Rome. Up or down, he was Max the Magnificent to the last gasp.

It's the notion in this corner that Lou Nova made some sorry mistakes in his Baer-baiting, even if all's well that ends well and Nova with the light-brown hair came away crowned with the laurel. The sneers and fantastic poses of the Great Baer were theatrically designed to make Lou lose his temper and trade wallops with the thumping thespian. And Lou fell for it a few times.

For that matter, Lou Nova didn't fill his footers with confidence that he could put up a great fight with Lou by the way he went through his Baer-baiting programme. Lou showed courage and stamina and a good left hand. But he was a steady target out there. He didn't seem able to bend from the waist. He's strictly a stand-up fighter. If Baer could hit him, how could the Shuffler miss him? If Baer could knock him down, what would Lou do to him? That, as Hamlet said, must give us pause.

BOWLS TEAMS

Following clubs have selected their lawn bowls teams for Saturday:—

POLICE
First Division (v Craigengower Home)
W. McLeod, W. Harris, W. Dail and J. Shepherd (Skip).
W. Smith, W. McHardy, A. E. Carey and E. G. Post (Skip).
C. Gough, C. Plik, G. Perkins and W. Mair (Skip).

Third Division (v H.K.C.C. Away)
J. Hayward, J. Riddell, J. McWalter and J. Aiken (Skip).
A. Soutar, C. Wilcox, F. Nolan and J. MacDonald (Skip).
E. Greenwood, G. Davies, A. Johnson and F. Channing (Skip).
K.B.G.C.

"A" First Division (v Civil Service C.C. Home)
W. L. Walker, W. McNeill, S. Randle and A. Holland (Skip).
R. P. Phillips, H. White, H. Lockhart and A. J. Hall (Skip).
L. Sykes, A. Hyde Lay, H. E. Drew and J. McKelvie (Skip).

"B" First Division (v Indian R.C. Home)
W. C. Hodder, V. C. Dixon, E. Levell and R. Duncan (Skip).
P. A. Peckham, J. C. Gill, D. W. Waterston and J. G. Meyer (Skip).
F. Seard, G. W. Deacon, G. Sherriff and L. Guy (Skip).

"C" Third Division (v Indian R.C. Away)
A. Morton, Sir A. MacGregor, E. V. Searle and H. Nish (Skip).
J. S. Thomson, C. A. Macdonald, C. Wallis and E. Atkins (Skip).
H. Bicknell, G. Elphick, I. Jordan and K. C. Hamilton (Skip).
K.C.C.

First Division (v Kowloon Dock R.C. Home)
A. E. P. Guest, W. W. Parsons, N. J. Bebbington and T. A. Madar (Skip).
A. E. Perry, A. W. Smith, L. Jack and E. C. Fincher (Skip).
W. Mulcahy, A. W. Ramsey, G. E. Taylor and J. Fraser (Skip).

Second Division (v Taikee Docks R.C. Away)
H. Langley, A. H. Martin, E. C. Curtis and R. S. Meadows (Skip).
R. S. Capell, F. A. Fabel, H. Overy and T. W. Carr (Skip).
A. C. Tribble, G. Bowden, J. M. Jack and A. Steven (Skip).
Reserve Rink (v Reereio Away)
A. Zimmern, H. Brokenshire, R. T. Burch and D. Hung (Skip).
Reserve Rink (v Craigengower Away)
J. Coles, J. R. Luke, S. A. Gray and N. D. Lloyd (Skip).
C.S.C.C.

First Division (v K.B.G.C. "A" Away)—M. E. Purvis, T. Seddon, H. F. Harper and C. Strange (Skip); W. H. E. Colledge, E. Kirman, V. S. Ebbage and M. N. Rakusen (Skip); P. D. Crawley, J. R. Carr, E. W. C. Simmonds and J. F. MacGowan (Skip).
C.C.C.

First Division (v P.R.C. Away)—J. W. Leonard, L. C. R. Souza, A. E. Coates and B. W. Bradbury (Skip); A. M. Omar, K. M. Omar, R. Basa and U. M. Omar (Skip); Y. A. Razack, W. K. Way, J. S. Landolt and C. S. Rosselet (Skip).

Second Division (v K.F.C. Home)—L. Gaddi, S. R. Solina, E. Zimmern and T. Lock (Skip); J. H. Xavier, L. E. Lammert, G. S. Ladd and M. J. Medina (Skip); A. A. Razack, H. G. Ferman, W. Ward and H. W. Randall (Skip).

Third Division (v Reereio, Away)—W. E. Broadbridge, A. E. S. Alves, C. W. Lam and N. P. Karanila (Skip); L. M. Roza, M. A. Baptista, E. S. Franks and A. J. Coelho (Skip); E. J. Todd, F. K. Modi, A. Kitchell and D. A. Rozario (Skip).

K.T.G.C.A.
Friendly Match (v K.F.C. Home)—H. A. Castro, J. Tang, A. Madar and A. J. Kew (Skip); N. A. E. Mackay, A. W. da Roza, J. N. Wong and J. L. Stephens (Skip); H. Gittins, W. M. Gittins, A. E. Castro and W. J. Howard (Skip).

T.A.R.C.
Second Division (v Kowloon C.C. Home)
J. Nimmo, J. J. Whyte, C. Bovard and J. C. Chalmers (Skip).
W. Cunningham, G. W. Paterson, T. F. Stajnton and J. A. Watson (Skip).
H. Smith, S. J. Pollock, R. Main and W. Melrose (Skip).

Reserves—H. Kew, W. McKie and D. Coull.

H.K.F.C.
Second Division (v Club de Reereio Home)
J. S. Howell, G. Stephens, Dr. J. A. R. Selby and W. Gill (Skip).
A. Watson, J. H. Gelling, H. G. Wallington and W. Macfarlane (Skip).
R. P. Shaw, H. V. Pearce, A. Brooksbank and K. S. Robertson (Skip).
Third Division (v H.K.E.R.C. Away)
A. Bailey, J. Ralston, B. J. Bickford and J. Russell (Skip).
S. Carr, S. Strango, C. B. Robertson and G. Graver (Skip).
E. Casey, A. C. Gratton, B. H. Mansell and C. Needham (Skip).

V.R.C. BADMINTON
N. A. E. Mackay and R. J. Reed yesterday entered the final of the V.R.C. badminton doubles championship for the Allam Cup when they beat S. A. Rumjahn and R. D. Maxwell 23-21, 8-21, 21-19 in the semi-final.

U.S. GOLF RATINGS

An indication that another golfing season will soon be of hand is found in the announcement of the honour roll of the Metropolitan Golf Association, writes a Correspondent from New York.

The list of fifty-four, comprising golfers with handicaps of four or less, has been issued by the M.G.A. handicap committee, of which James M. Robbins, former Princeton golf captain, is chairman. The list is made up from the competitive records of metropolitan golfers in the national, district and invitation competitions of the previous seasons.

"A careful study of each individual player has been made," Robbins said, "and, in view of the fact that the 1940 U.S.G.A. amateur championship was held at Winged Foot, we feel that this list, smaller than in previous years, truly represents the outstanding golfers in the district."

Plus-One Rating

Richard D. Chapman, national amateur champion, receives a plus-one rating, while three players are ranked at scratch. These include Ray Billows, Johnny Burke and Willie Turnesa. At one are Tommy Goodwin, Frank Strafaci and Charles Whitehead. The group at two consists of Jess Sweetser, former British and United States amateur champion; T. Sufferin Tailer and William Y. Dear, Jr.

There are thirteen players bracketed at handicaps of three and thirty-one with four handicaps. The "four" group includes such golfers as Eugene Homans, finalist to Bobby Jones in the national amateur at Merion a decade ago; George Voigt and Leonard Martin, former metropolitan amateur champion.

The golfers on the honour roll are entitled to the rating given them, the committee announces, but they must nevertheless file their applications in the same manner as other golfers in the district in order to have their names appear on the first official list, which will be published within a short time.

The honour roll:
PLUS ONE
Chapman, Richard D.
SCRATCH
Ray Billows, John P. Burke, William Turnesa.

ONE
Tommy Goodwin, Frank Strafaci, Charles Whitehead.

TWO
William Y. Dear, Jr., T. Sufferin Tailer, Jess W. Sweetser.

THREE
A. K. A'kinson, Jr., Philip L. Axt, Michael Ceston, Jack Creavy, George E. Davidson, E. H. Driggs, Jr., Douglas Ford, Edward J. Foy, Robert J. Jacobson, Ellis Knowles, Pat Mucci, Thomas Strafaci, Mark J. Stuart.

FOUR
Charles Amadeo, W. Stanton Barbour, Stephen Berrien, E. F. Callan, Jr., William G. Clark, John V. Deatin, Wilson H. Flier, Jack Gerlin, Jr., A. C. Giles, Herbert S. Jarvis, S. Hicks, Eugene V. Homans, John Humm, Jr., Kaufmann, Leo A. Robert W. Kuntz, Arthur F. Lynch, Leonard Martin, John P. Mikrut, James Olegka, Edmund B. Overton, John E. Parker, Jr., C. O. Pettigoin, Jr., J. F. Riddell, Jr., William H. Sayen, John H. Selby, K. H. Sheldon, F. A. Steele, Jr., Strafaci Ralph, Robert O. Townsend, George J. Voigt, Felix Zarembo.

WATER-POLO CHANGES

It is notified that the following alterations have been made in the fixtures in the European Y.M.C.A. Water-polo tournament:

The match between Navy and 965 Bty., R.A., originally fixed for to-day will now be played Saturday, May 24 at 11 a.m. in the Dockyard Pool.

The match 5th. A.A., R.A. and Navy "B", fixed for Sunday will be played on Monday, May 26 at 3 p.m.

Navy "B" v 965 Bty., R.A., from Thursday, May 29, to the following day at 4 p.m.

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JACKIE PATERSON OFFERS TO STAKE TITLES WITHOUT PAY IN ORDER TO HELP REFUGEES

JACKIE PATERSON, grand Scottish flyweight, probably the best in the world, has made an "Alice in Wonderland" gesture — he has offered to stake his British and Empire titles without payment of any kind provided his opponent does the same and the whole of the proceeds are turned over for the relief of people who have been left homeless following air raids.

Jackie, a Clydesider, was appalled at the suffering of his fellow workers after a blitz on Glasgow, and he resolved to do something to help them. The above offer was the immediate result.

Pateron, by the way, wants to hustle things up and one of his stipulations demands that the proceeds of the fight should be distributed by a Committee of Clydesiders men in touch with the situation, within 24 hours.

Deserves Breaks

Pateron is the type of lad who deserves every break that comes his way. He is a likeable little fellow and has never been afraid to stake his title. He is probably the busiest and best flyweight Britain has ever had. But for the war he would undoubtedly be crossing gloves with the best America could provide, and there are many who would tip him to win the world championship.

In its latest quarterly rankings, the National Boxing Association of America has named Pateron as the logical contender for the title at present held by Little Dado.

Other British boxers have been graciously named as contenders. Len Harvey is placed third in the list of cruiser-weight contenders; Corporal Freddie Mills (R.A.F.) is mentioned in the mid-

dleweights; Ernie Roderick (welterweight); Eric Boon (lightweight); Nel Tarleton (featherweight); Jim Brady (bantamweight) and Tiny Bostock (flyweight).

Britons Forget War To See Football Game

TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND PERSONS TURNED OUT TO SEE BRITAIN'S BIGGEST FOOTBALL GAME OF THE YEAR RECENTLY AND NEVER TURNED AN EYE TOWARD THE SKY WHENCE AS OFTEN AS NOT COMES DEATH, STATES A MESSAGE FROM LONDON.

The air raid siren had finished wailing only an hour before the kick-off, but you'd never have known a war was on had it not been for a tiny corner of the programme which read:

"In the event of an air raid warning the ground exits will be opened so that those who wish to leave can do so. Play will proceed unless spotters report enemy activity in the vicinity."

Open Stands Chosen

A band was playing on the bright green turf thirty minutes before the game such tunes as the "Woodpecker Song" and "Arm In

Arm." Three-quarters of the spectators chose the open stands.

One team was from the British Army and it included many of England's finest professional and amateur players. Their opponents were Allies—some of the finest footballers from the Netherlands, Poland, Belgium, France and Czechoslovakia.

Little children flocked around the refreshment stands with their parents and bought tea and rolls.

The highlight of the game came when the Allies' goalie, Briskman of the Netherlands, leaped beautifully and butted away a sure shot. From the shout which went up you'd have thought Britain had won the war.

TO-DAY'S TENNIS

Following are to-day's Fourth Division Tennis League fixtures and some of the teams:—

A.T.C.	v	P.O.R.C. (1)
C.B.A.	v	J.R.C.
I.R.C.	v	Filipino Club
K.I.T.C.	v	S.C.A.A.
C.R.C.	v	C.C.C.
I.R.C.	—	M. H. Hassan and S. Hassan; G. Singh and M. I. Razack; A. J. Sufflad and M. Moen-hadarie.
Filipino Club	—	F. Gonzales and Robert Lee; B. Poon and T. Poon; L. S. Souza and Lee.
C.R.C.	—	K. M. Wong and C. C. Luk; T. L. Lu and C. N. Tsang; T. Y. Liang and I. C. Chan.

West Texas State College had the tallest basketball team in the United States in the season just closed. The players averaged 6 feet 6½ inches.

JOHN BULLA IS PICKING UP ON POKY GULDAHL

Johnny Bulla's picking up because Ralph Guldahl played too slowly too suit him in the Land of the Sky Open in Asheville was as inexcusable as it was discourteous.

There is no place in golf for anything like that. Bulla seems to specialise in doing the wrong thing at the right time.

It was Bulla who urged Ed. Oliver to start early to beat a storm, a stunt which brought about the Porky One's heart-breaking disqualification in the United States Open last June, though he tied Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen for the right to play off.

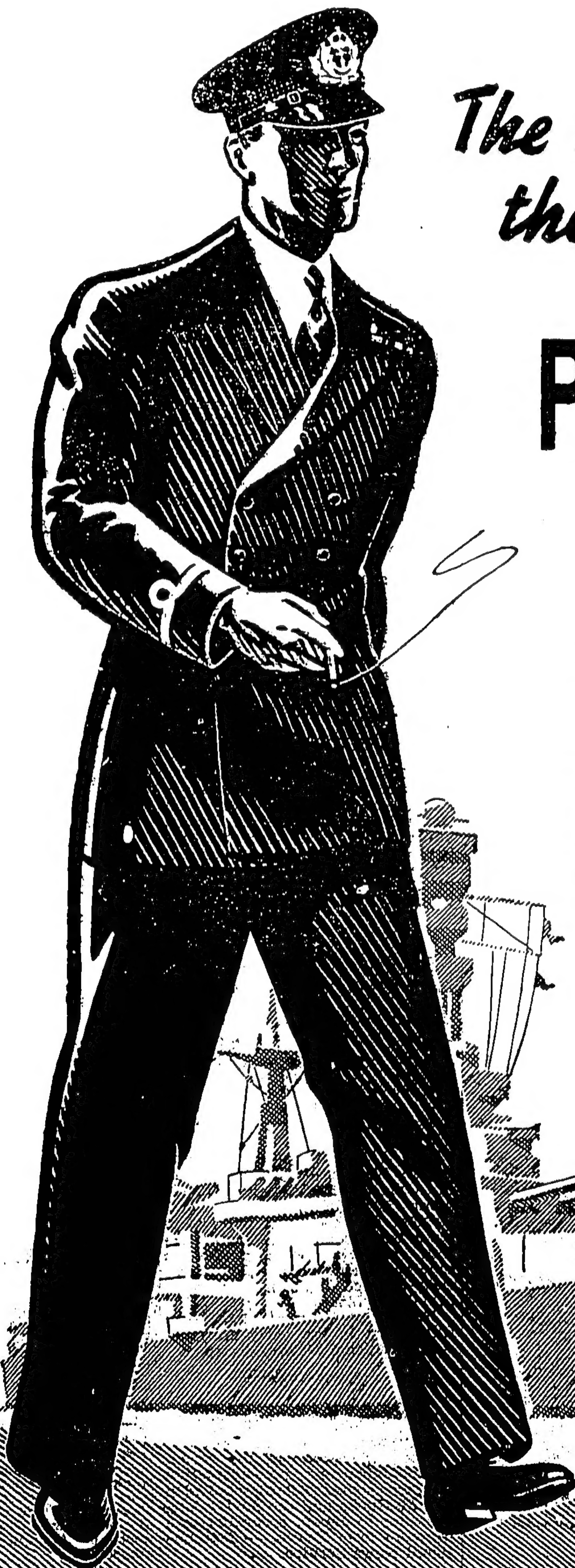
Bulla has become so unpopular that the auctioneer practically had to beg to get bidding started on him in the Calcutta pool preceding the Augusta Masters!

Though he is one of the cracks of the game, Bulla went for something like \$200, as compared to the \$1,125 brought by Samuel Jackson Snead and the \$4,000 paid for little Ben Hogan's chance.

No one wanted any part of Bulla. Maybe that will put Johnny Bulla next to himself.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN NEW FLIGHT RECORD

A new Japanese distance record for carrier pigeons was established recently when 26 Army pigeons winged their way over a 800 km. course from Fukaura, in Aomori Prefecture, to Kobe via Kyoto, with one bird recording a speed of 978 metres a minute. The former Japanese record was 700 km.—Domei.



*The Cut of
the Navy...*

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES



FREE FRENCH INVASION OF SYRIA REPORTED

Vichy Regiment Turns Over To Gen. De Gaulle

BRITISH AND AMERICANS LEAVE SYRIA

British and Americans continue to leave Syria for Palestine, according to information reaching Haifa from the Palestine-Syrian frontier.

When more German planes were reported to have arrived at Palmyra and Damascus aerodromes during the past two days, British planes, with British and Free French crews, bombed German planes parked on the aerodromes, leaving huge fires burning.

Meanwhile, conforming to the instructions of the French authorities, British consulates in Syria have closed their doors.

The staff of the consulate in Damascus left the capital last Saturday.

To India

British leaving the country have been advised to go to India or South Africa.

The principal British enterprise is reported to be suspending activities in Damascus.

The British consul-general in Beirut has left for Palestine, according to the German-controlled Paris radio.

It adds that British interests in Beirut will be looked after by the United States consul. — Reuter.

General Dentz Moves Army Into Lebanon

A DESPATCH FROM the Syrian frontier to the Independent French Agency confirms the Brazzaville radio report that a French regiment has gone over to the Free French Forces which have entered Syria.

The position in Syria is still uncertain. It appears that a large French force, under the command of General Dentz, High Commissioner in Syria, has received orders to move into Lebanon, with the aim of forestalling possible intervention from the direction of Palestine.

The regiment which joined General de Gaulle formed the rearguard of these forces.

The Vichy authorities in Syria, the despatch adds, are said to be worried by the hostility, even among the troops that have reached Lebanon.

Main aim of the visit to Syria of General Bergeret, Petain's Air Minister, is stated to be to revive their loyalty. — Reuter.

Hostility Spreading

There is good reason to believe that a French regiment in Syria has deserted to the Free

French troops, says radio Brazzaville.

The regiment concerned is commanded by a colonel who is a very capable and resolute man and popular among both French and natives.

"We cannot yet disclose his name," said the announcer, who added that hostility against the Vichy authorities in Syria was spreading.

Immediately after the arrival of General Bergeret, French Air Minister, de Gaulle's inscriptions frequently appeared on walls in Beirut and Damascus.

More people have been arrested on a charge of supporting the Free French.

Free French Invasion?

A despatch from the Syrian frontier to the Independent French Agency also gives a report of a French regiment going over to the Free French and adds that Free French forces have entered Syria. — Reuter.

Vichy Declares War On De Gaulle

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") France, through the Havas agency, has "declared war" on General de Gaulle's Free French Forces, and stated that the time is ripe for France "to recover and defend all sections of the Empire." — International News Service.

BIG BOOST IN BIG BOMBERS

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

Mr. William Knudsen announced in Washington yesterday that the Office of Production Management is negotiating with Ford, Boeing, Lockheed and Douglas to make the production of long-range four motored bombers 500 a month, in addition to 1,200 heavy twin-engined bombers in four Mid-West plants.

Production is expected to be in full swing in the early Autumn. — International News Service.

TREATY RATIFIED

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL")

The ratification of the recent Soviet/Japanese non-aggression Pact was signed yesterday between Mr. Matsuoka and the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, according to a message from Tokyo. — International News Service.

AMERICAN NAVAL AIR PLANS

The United States Navy is busy with proposals for relatively small, improvised aircraft-carriers to protect American freighters on the high seas, declared the Secretary of Navy, Col. Frank Knox, at his press conference yesterday.

The United States Navy's air force on May 1 consisted of 3,476 aircraft, of which 1,304 were added during the past year.

Col. Knox added that deliveries had been accelerated materially. Altogether 996 aircraft were delivered since January 1, which contrasted with 79 in the same period last year.

About half the aircraft delivered to the Navy last year had been sent to Britain and this proportion was generally being followed.

THE TRAINING OF PILOTS HAD BEEN ACCELERATED FIVE-FOLD WITHIN THE YEAR. — REUTER.

CHINA'S FUTURE

(SPECIAL TO "CHINA MAIL") MR. BLAND CALDER, ASSISTANT UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL ATTACHE, PREDICTED AT A BUSINESSMEN'S MEETING IN SHANGHAI THAT THE UNITED STATES WILL WANT A HAND IN THE WAY CHINA USES MONEY GAINED THROUGH THE FAVOURABLE TRADE BALANCE WITH AMERICA.

The speech was made at the Chinese-American trade tiffin at the American Club and is regarded as an important statement from an authoritative American quarter on the basis of Chinese-American trade relations after the conclusion of the Far East war. — International News Service.

TITANIC STRUGGLE RAGES IN BATTLE FOR CRETE

(Continued from Page 1) No reports have been received of any German tanks having been landed.

Royal Family

While some members of the Greek Royal family are now in Cairo, including Crown Prince Paul, his wife and son, King George II of Greece is still in Crete despite the latest German threat to the island.

It is also reported from Cairo that several members of the Greek cabinet are already in that city, including the Vice-Premier and the Minister of the Interior. — International News Service.

Reprisal Threat

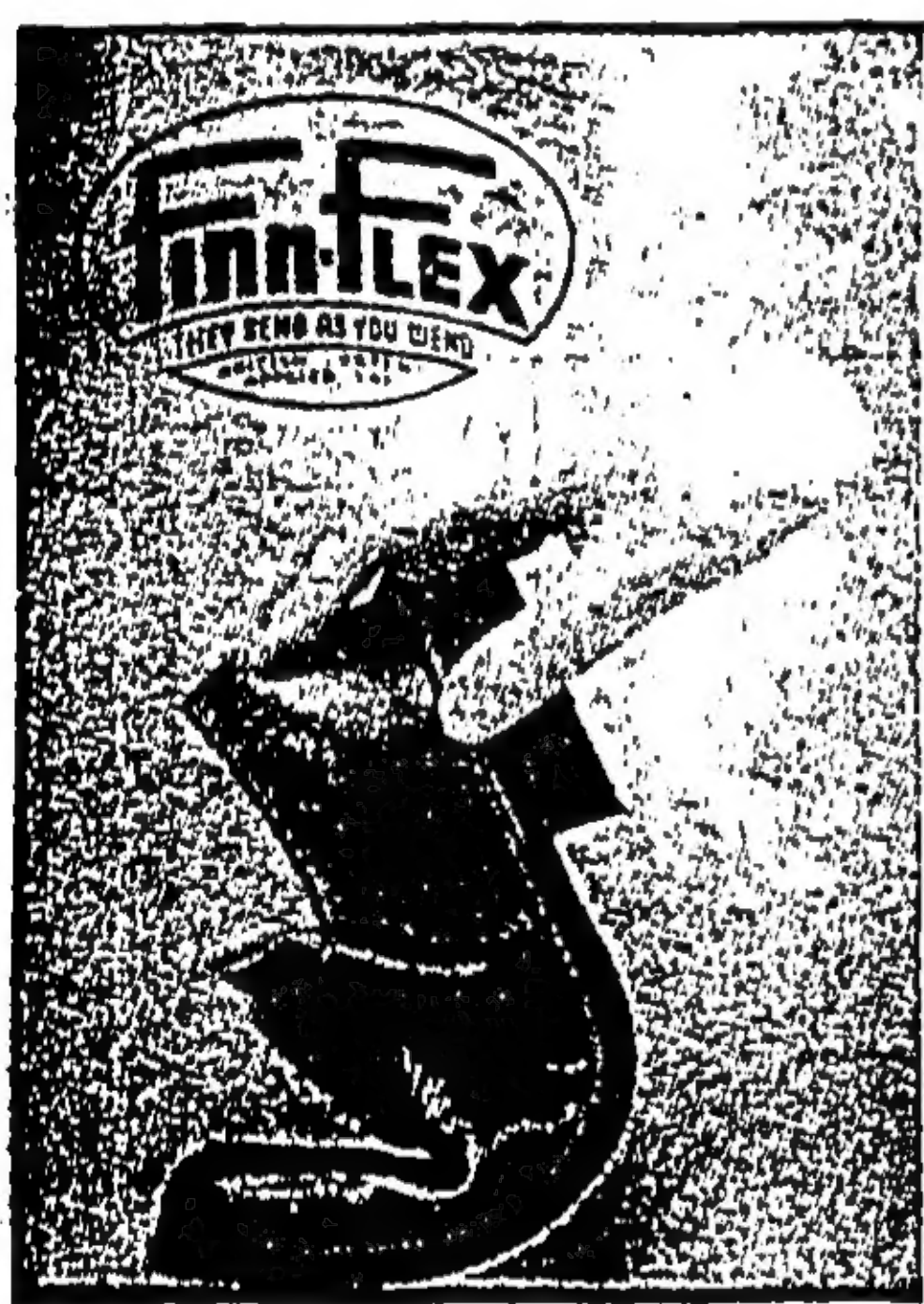
The Germans yesterday claimed that German parachutists landed on Crete are wearing "regulation uniforms of the German African Corps" and warned that re-allotment of "10 to one" would be taken if the men are shot as spies. — International News Service.

The prefix "special" to telegrams is used by the "Sunday Herald" and "China Mail" to indicate news which is strictly copyright under the provisions of the Telecommunications Ordinance, 1936, and may not be reprinted under any circumstances, either wholly or in part, without prior arrangement.

STOP PRESS

The following replies were given by the Director of Public Works to questions by the Hon. Mr. Lo Man Kam in Legislative Council this afternoon with reference to the destruction of squatters' huts at Tai Hang:—

- (1) Action was not taken under Defence Regulations. As indicated in the replies given on 8th May action was taken under Regulation 37 of the Emergency Regulations under Ordinance No. 5 of 1922 published in the Gazette of the 25th November, 1938.
- (2) Action taken was on the grounds of Public Health.
- (3) It has been found that procedure under the Summary Offences Ordinance, 1932 is too cumbersome to cope with the increasing number of squatters on Crown Land. In this case, the vast majority of the encroachments consisted of unnumbered makeshifts upon which summons could not be served and to obtain a magisterial order it would have been necessary with the cooperation of the Police to arrest and charge the occupants. The present Emergency Regulations obviated such action and enabled the area to be cleared more expeditiously.



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